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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Unidentified Submarine Sighted Off Nantucket; States Halt Profiteers

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 12, 1939

Submarine Reported Off Nantucket Light

NEW YORK (AP)—An unidentified submarine was operating off Nantucket Lightship, officers of the British Arandora Star reported when the liner arrived today from Cherbourg and Southampton with 441 passengers, 260 of them Americans.

Capt. Edgar Wallace Moulton, on orders of the British Admiralty, declined to discuss the hazards of the 11-day voyage, but other officers said the ship received warnings nine times that submarines were in its vicinity. The last warning spoke of an undersea boat off Nantucket. The vessel carried $14,000,000 in gold.

Italian liners put to sea: Page 7.

Lehman Orders Profiteering Probe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Taking cognizance of widespread charges of profiteering in foodstuffs, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today called on the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets to investigate and "take all steps within his power to prevent unfair practices."

MADISON, Wis (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture and Markets said today its inspectors would investigate complaints that food prices had been boosted needlessly in Wisconsin as a result of "momentary war hysteria." The investigation was designed to prevent profiteering.

Church Group Pledges Peace Aid to President

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The New York State Christian Endeavor Union, claiming 60,000 members, addressed a statement today to President Roosevelt pledging "whole hearted support in whatever means he may use to keep this country out of war."

The statement, signed by the Rev. Littleton E. H. Smith, Buffalo, President, and other members of the Union's Administrative Committee, urged Mr. Roosevelt to "use all the agencies within his control to enable the people of the country to differentiate between propaganda and facts relating to acts of belligerents."

Nishio Heads Japanese Army in China

TOKYO (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Juzo Nishio was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese forces in China today. He had been Vice-Chief of Staff in Tokyo. Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki becomes supreme staff officer of the Army. Gen. Gen Sugiyama was made a war councillor.

Montana Copper Miners Get Wage Increase

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—Pay increases at the rate of 75 cents a day on the basis of 12-cent copper have been offered employees today by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The new scale would be effective immediately upon union acceptance.

The proposal would establish the minimum wage at $5 a day when copper is below 9 cents a pound. The present basis at that price is $4.25. At the present price of copper, the basic wage would be $6 a day.

U. S.-Netherlands Radio Service Opens

NEW YORK (AP)—Opening of direct radio-telephone service with the Netherlands and Italy was announced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Officials said the New York-Amsterdam channel would be extended later to northern European countries to which service with the United States has been interrupted because of war.

Europe Curtails Radiocasting of War News

LONDON (AP)—United States radiocasting companies have curtailed trans-Atlantic radiocasts from London of European war developments during the last week. Apparently this is partly due to the small amount of news officially released for publication.

The script for news or comment must be submitted to a censor at the British Broadcasting Company. He reads and returns it to the speaker with any suggested changes, then listens to the radiocast. Censors look mainly for military information which might be useful to the enemy.

What Warfare on the Sea Means

CANADA
U.S.
EUROPE
SOUTH AMERICA
Sinkings To Date So Far As Known
①Athenia,(Br.) 13,581 tons, Sept. 3.
②Olinda,(German) 4,576 tons, Sept. 4.
③Kosti,(Greek) 3933 tons, Sept 4.
④Bosnia,(Br.) 2407 tons, Sept. 5.
⑤Carl Fritzen (Ger.) 6594 tons, Sept 5
⑥Inn,(German) 2867 tons, Sept. 6.
⑦Rio Claro (Br.) 4,086 tons, Sept. 6.
8 Royal Sceptre,(Br.) 4853 tons, Sept. 7
⑨Olivegrove(Br.) 4,060 tons, Sept. 7.
⑩Manaar(Br.) 7242 tons, Sept. 7.
⑪Pukkastan(Br.) 5,809 tons, Sept. 7
⑫Tamara,(Fr.) 3,747 tons, Sept. 7.
⑬Heldrid Bissmark(Ger.) 727 tons Sept 8
⑭Willem Van Ewyck(Neth.) Sept. 8.
15 Regent Tiger,(Br.) 10,176 tons, Sept. 8.
⑯Winkleight,(Br.) 5,055 tons, Sept. 8.
17. Kennebec,(Br.) 5,548 tons, Sept. 9.
⑱Mark,(Neth.) 1,514 tons, Sept. 9.
⑲Goodwood,(Br.) 2,796 tons, Sept. 10.
20 Magdapur,(Br.) 8,640 tons, Sept. 10.
㉑Blairlogie,(Br.) 4,425 tons, Sept. 11
㉒Firby,(Br.) 4,640 tons, Sept. 11.
㉓Gartavon,(Br.) 1,777 tons, Sept. 11.

By a Staff Artist

Ships Sunk During First 9 Days of War

Map shows approximately the points at which ships have been sunk by British and German attack or accidentally by mine. Exact details as to the locations of the sinking have been difficult to obtain and in some cases have not been given at all. Figures not in circle in the above list indicate those sinkings about which details are lacking. The list contains the names of all ships sunk but excludes those involved in other misadventures such as grounding.

Progress of marine warfare: Page 4.

Submarines Refuel in U. S.? Neutrality Said to Permit It

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Officials said that a German submarine could refuel in an American port, subject to restrictions contained in President Roosevelt's first neutrality proclamation, but could not use the port as a base of supplies.

The President has not proclaimed Section 8 of the Neutrality Act which states that when he shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of American ports by the submarines or armed merchantmen of a foreign state will serve to maintain peace, he may make it unlawful for any submarine or armed merchantsmen to enter or depart from an American port.

Presumably, the President could proclaim this section after a submarine entered an American port, which would prevent it from departing.

In the first neutrality proclamation, based on international law, Mr. Roosevelt made it "unfriendly and offensive" for any warship (which includes submarines) to use an American port as a base for hostile operations. A submarine could get only enough fuel to carry it to the nearest port of its country, and could get no more fuel for three months. It also would have to leave the American port within 24 hours after arriving.

Athenia Survivors Added

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission reports that three previously uncounted survivors of the sunken liner Athenia were aboard the S. S. City of Flint.

Polar Regions Of Chemistry Are Explored

American Society is told of helium engine which deals in temperatures 450 degrees below zero.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything from toys to crops and machinery came up for discussion as members of the American Chemical Society went into the second day of their week-long conference in Boston.

More than 5,000 have registered for the meetings, including representatives from seven foreign countries. More than 1,000 papers will be delivered and several hundred have been given already.

At the symposium on low-temperature research, Prof. S. C. Collins of Massachusetts Institute of Technology described his low-temperature helium engine, built to produce refrigeration at a very low temperature. Far from being comparable with ordinary refrigeration, the temperatures with which he deals are in the neighborhood of 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Ordinarily, one doesn't think of a steam or compressed air engine as being a refrigerating machine, yet the principle on which they operate consists of the withdrawal of heat from the working gas and converting it into work. For example, the temperature of an air sample at 70 degrees will fall more than 100 degrees if allowed to double its volume in an engine cylinder.

Coldest Cold

But an ordinary engine cannot be used at —450 degrees Fahrenheit. Grease and oil intended for lubrication of moving parts would become so hard, a glob of it would smash if bounced, like so much glass. Professor Collins' engine gets around the difficulty by substituting a flexible diaphragm of stainless steel in place of a piston. The diaphragm is sealed at the edge by a copper gasket between two steel plates. The helium expands in the space between the diaphragm and one of the plates and in so doing—loses heat. Repetition brings the temperature lower and lower until coldest cold by mechanical means, is achieved.

One of the novel features of the engine, one responsible for the relatively long life of the diaphragm and the engine's success in general, is the mechanism for supporting the diaphragm in such a manner that its area remains the same as the center moves to and fro in the working cycle.

Of course it isn't practicable to start with the compressed helium and engine at room temperature and secure a sufficiently low temperature by a single expansion Consequently, the cold exhaust gas is led through a heat interchanger

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

British in Action On Western Front; Chamberlain in France

Wide World

Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Gort

Chief of the British Expeditionary Force and of the Imperial Staff, World War hero, is one of the younger men named to British military posts in 1937. His appointment is recalled on the participation in the Western Front offensive by British troops in France.

© International

Anthony Eden

Arriving at 10 Downing Street, the new Dominions Secretary is prepared for any eventuality.

Moving offices out as precaution — Cabinet remains—Smash Naziism is keynote.

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met Premier Edouard Daladier "somewhere in France" today at a meeting of the Supreme French-British War Council.

A communiqué issued by M. Daladier's office said two other members of the Council also attended, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French-British armies, and Lord Chatfield, British Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense.

The French Premier left the War Ministry in Paris shortly after lunch accompanied by military aids. They traveled in a powerful military car.

General Gamelin joined M. Daladier, who is National Defense Minister as well as Premier, on the way to the secret meeting place.

The communiqué said the War Council "confirmed completely" a firm French-British resolution to "consecrate all their forces and all their resources" to aid Poland, which is resisting a "brutal invasion of its territory with so much bravery."

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The British Government announced today it was taking steps to remove between 7,000 and 8,000 members of the staffs of Governmental departments from London, but stressed that the Government itself was not moving from the Capital.

"There is no question of the Government as a whole being evacuated," said a spokesman.

"Not a single minister is leaving and none concerned in the wartime activities of the Government are being evacuated.

"The Government itself will not evacuate London if it can possibly remain without loss of efficiency."

The plan for removal of Government workers was described as a sectional one prompted by a desire for some degree of decentralization. It was explained that no Government department was being removed entirely. Which departments were affected and where the employees were to be taken remained official secrets.

An official announcement that British troops are in action alongside the French on Germany's Siegfried Line quickly emphasized today Government pledges that Britain will fight until the Nazi regime is smashed.

Said a communiqué of the Ministry of Information: " . . . No confidence is felt in any assurance he (Führer Hitler) may give, and Great Britain is therefore justified in requiring that peace should be concluded with a German Government whose word may be trusted."

Said Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs: "There can be no peace until Naziism is . . banished from the earth. . . . . The people of this country are ready to fight a very long war if need be to rid the world of Hitlerism."

Transport Without Accident

The number of British troops in France and their Western Front position were not given in the Information Ministry's communiqué announcing they were taking part in advances on German territory.

The announcement in the official London Gazette said merely the transport of expeditionary forces took several days and was accomplished without accident. It was the first official indication British troops had been moved into fighting position facing Germany.

Shortly before 3 a. m. (9 p. m., Sept. 11, E. S. T.), the Ministry of Information said word of the British troop movement could be disseminated.

[Landing of British forces was reported from France last week.]

Neutral observers had noted widespread anxiety among the British people to "get on" with reinforced action to stop Hitler on land, at sea, and in the air after nine days of the British-German state of war.

The Ministry of Information devoted an entire bulletin last night to the Sept. 9 address of Field Marshal Hermann Göring which British circles had characterized a German "peace feeler."

Mr. Eden charged Hitler deliberately had begun a war of "naked aggression." The Dominions Secretary echoed Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement that Britons have no quarrel with the German people.

"But there can be no peace until Naziism with its cruelty and persecution have been banished from the earth."

Details of military operations on both fronts, the text of Anthony Eden's speech, and special dispatches to the Monitor analyzing various phases of war developments: Pages 4, 5, and 7.

Leading Radio Chains Agree To Keep War News Temperate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — American radiocasters have set themselves a high goal in an agreement among the three nationwide chains to avoid horror, sensationalism, and irresponsibility in the material they send out on the air.

Meeting here with Lawrence J. Fly, Chairman, and other officials of the Federal Communications Commission, representatives of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company agreed on a specific and sweeping self-regulating code. It was made public last night by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The agreement represents radio's recognition of its own immense responsibilities. American neutrality, both emotional and legal, comes under the fire of radiocasts from the scene of war, it is amply recognized. Therefore the broadcasters pledge themselves to stick to news reporting and impartial analysis.

Set Forth High Goal

However, in every line of their agreement the immensity of the task is revealed. For instance, they state:

"If broadcasts become available from scenes of battle, bombed areas, air-raid shelters, refugee camps and so on, broadcasters will not deprive the audience of the ability of radio to give them first-hand information, but will use taste and judgment to prevent such broadcasts from becoming unduly harrowing."

This obviously splendid goal, the broadcasters are the first to admit, may not be easy to attain under possible circumstances. The effect of such broadcasts on American opinion, even if handled with utmost restraint, is likely to be immense.

Who Is to Be Judge?

Who is to say when a news analyst is attempting to influence opinion? How can motives be separated from effect? And when does analyzing and commentating cease to be "personal editorial judgment"?

Such difficulties, however, only emphasize the serious and responsible task the radio has shouldered, and national opinion which is reflected here applauds the broadcasters for tackling a job at once so severe and so necessary.

The N. A. B. will seek to have the agreement adopted by all individual stations following its adoption already by the three chains.

Station WMCA Accused

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission today accused the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, Inc., licensee of radio station WMCA, New York City, of illegally intercepting and broadcasting secret radio communications sent by the governments of Germany and Great Britain.

The FCC ordered the company to show cause by Sept. 15 why its license should not be revoked "for violation of and failure to observe the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 . . . constituting conduct by said licensee contrary to the public interest."

How Radio covers Europe: Page 5.

Down Maine With Popular Authors
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Intimate Message from Washington

Two-Gun Borah of the Bar X (X stands for embargo lifting) Ranch Blazes Into Washington and His Boys Are Not Far Behind

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Senator William E. Borah rode back into Washington yesterday, firing from both hips. The isolationist battle against repeal of the arms embargo has begun. It finds President Roosevelt in an entrenched position, but none too confident of himself. And Senator Borah, after two months on the invigorating hill-top at Poland Spring, Maine (he rarely visits Idaho) is a formidable adversary.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts is his most prominent ally, thus far. The Bay Stater made an isolationist radio speech last week, and the favorable reaction measured in letters and telegrams was the largest he has ever received. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts has also shown signs of jumping into the isolationist group of which his grandfather was a pillar, although he is acutely sensitive to Massachusetts voting opinion, and may moderate his tactics.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California will shortly be snorting flame in the same cause in which he triumphed in 1919. And the new isolationists, Senators Robert M. La Follette (another inherited cause), Gerald P. Nye, Bennett Champ Clark, and Arthur H. Vandenberg are expected to get busy soon in the able and vigorous group forming to oppose the President.

One of the President's greatest difficulties is that while he will have plenty of henchmen in Congress, not a single one of them brings to the repeal-the-embargo cause the fight and fervor breathed by all the isolationists. Things don't work that way.

But a counterbalancing asset for the President is the plight of the Republicans as a party. On the foreign policy issue, they simply cannot take a unified party line. Some of them, notably those listed above, will oppose repealing the arms embargo. Others, even more eminent in present party councils, will support the President. Their Senate leader, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, appears to lean toward repealing the embargo. The assistant leader, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, is openly committed to that cause.

Dangerous for Republicans

The divergencies which beset the Republicans on this present issue are all too likely to follow them into the 1940 campaign. It is an extremely serious situation for them. Facing the distinct possibility that President Roosevelt may run for office next year on a "don't-swap-horses" platform, they find some of their most eminent leaders and financial contributors supporting his foreign policy, which possibly may be the great single issue.

Indeed, the current slogan of some important and heavily contributing Republican supporters is cynically said to be: "Co-operate with the President . . . and buy Allied Chemical!"

The divided attitude of the Republicans is profoundly discouraging to the isolationists. They believe that the most deeply seated sentiment in the United States today is the desire to stay out of war. They are convinced that the country can be shown that President Roosevelt's policies lead toward war, and they would identify the repeal of the arms embargo with the road to war.

They see a chance of defeating the President, at once for a third term and in his so-called interventionist policies, by so dramatizing the issue They believe the opposition party should take over this task—and then they see Republican leaders flocking to co-operate with the President!

Emergency Edict, a Mistake?

Until last Friday, the President's course of action in the crisis was generally regarded here as not only skillful but statesmanlike. His radio speech largely disarmed his opponents for a time, his neutrality proclamations under international law contrasted to the detriment of his proclamations under the Neutrality Law, and the national defense steps were applauded.

The President's first mistake, it is felt here, was the proclamation of a state of "limited emergency" for the very minor immediate purposes of raising Army and Navy personnel and releasing State Department funds. All these things, it is believed, could have been done otherwise, while the declaration of an emergency, even when described uniquely as "limited" brought into the public mind the visions of wartime executive rule and the sweeping dictatorships of the Trading With the Enemy Act. If 1917 was not back again, then 1933 —with its emergency powers exercised by the President under this very law—was.

In this atmosphere, the way is being prepared for one of the gravest and most decisive debates in American history. The isolationists believe the United States can work out its destiny alone; their opponents with equal sincerity are convinced that peace and prosperity and the well-being of humanity and honor are indivisible.

Not all of this latter group, of course, go the whole way in supporting what Secretary Hull calls the reinvigoration of international honor. Some merely feel that repeal of the embargo makes the United States more impartial by removing the check we have placed on the geographic sea power of the Allies. It is possible to be an isolationist and favor repeal of the embargo, and there are not a few of this view. But by most observers, certainly in foreign countries, the issue is taken in a much more fundamental sense.

Erwin D. Canham

Lecture Announcement

Recent passport restrictions incident to the international situation have made necessary changes in the assignment of members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship to Great Britain, the Continent, and the Orient. The following members will welcome calls from the field at the times and in the countries listed:

Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B. (Miss), London, England, assigned to Great Britain and Ireland for the remainder of the lecture year.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England. Assigned to the Orient, Egypt, and Greece November, 1939, to March, 1940; and to Great Britain and Ireland from April 1 to the end of the lecture year.

The following members wish to be announced as now available in the United States and Canada for that part of the lecture year during which they had previously been assigned elsewhere:

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.
Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.
Professor Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.
Adair Hickman, C. S. B., New York City.
Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B. (Miss), Boston, Massachusetts.
Florence Middaugh, C. S. (Miss), Los Angeles, California.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Air Trip Over the Balkans Cuts Days Down to Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS. The song says that it's a long way to Tipperary. Sober fact is equally emphatic that it's a long way to anywhere in the Balkans—unless you go by air.

For example, the journey from Bucharest to Sofia by train takes the whole of a day and a night. And since there is no bridge to connect the Rumanian and Bulgarian railway systems, it is necessary to cross the Danube by boat after which there is a wait of several hours before the new train leaves. The wait alone, in fact, is longer than the whole journey by air which takes just one hour and a half.

By rail again, it is an even longer way from Sofia to Athens than from Bucharest to Sofia. The train ambles slowly northwestward to Nish in Yugoslavia before turning south toward Saloniki whence it is another 12-hour journey to Athens. But for the still-smoldering embers of Balkan rivalries, the 12-13 hours for the Sofia-Saloniki sector might be halved.

Bulgaria has a narrow gauge railway line which ends at the frontier town of Petritch; Greece has a broad gauge line which studiously ignores the Balkan terminus though passing only a few miles distant. It is fair to add that a mountain range is partly responsible for this apparent discourtesy. But even if political and geographical difficutlies were surmounted, the air way has it. From Sofia to Saloniki and from Saloniki to Athens each takes approximately the same time as from Bucharest to Sofia.

Along Bulgarian Fields

The airdrome at Bucharest is probably closer to the center of the city than in any other European capital. Not so those at the other two cities. From Sofia, the bus picks a precarious way, along incredibly bad roads, past the suburbs and out into the open country where Bulgarian peasant women demonstrate the reality of their co-operative system of cultivating their jointly owned fields and where little Bulgarian girls and lads harmoniously shepherd their flocks out to the communal pasture.

Sofia's civil airdrome is shared with the Bulgarian air force and the little 10-seater "Lot" commercial machines in which the trip from Bucharest and to Athens is made, await their turn to take the air with single-seater fighters and scouts. Nearby, there is a military camp where young conscripts live in tents and spend their days in a combination of military training, games, and exercises. The Athens airdrome is also shared between civil and military. To emphasize the fact the area is enclosed in a barbed-wire entanglement—a precaution which is not seen either at Sofia or Bucharest.

As if to make up for the somewhat forbidding appearance of the Athens airdrome—it is dusty and desolate as well as be-wired—the Greek authorities have planted oleanders along the road that leads out of the airdrome. In June these bushes are ablaze with blossom and for a couple of miles at least the bus, which takes the air-passengers to and from the city, is hemmed in between two narrow bars of unbroken pink. The contrast with the spacious boulevard approach to the Bucharest airport and with the ups and downs of the half-paved road at Sofia is striking.

The first half-hour or so of the air journey from Bucharest is over the vast plain of the fertile Danube where, in spite of the land reform which gave substantial farms to the Rumanian peasantry, the Rumanian aristocracy still owns huge estates and castles surrounded by wooded parks. Then comes the Danube itself, two broad silvery ribbons with an island between, the further ribbon marking the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier.

Immediately beyond the Danube the plains begin to give place to hills which gradually grow into mountains. On a fine day "Lot" often flies only a thousand feet or so above the peaks and an occasion I shall always remember is when we flew along a narrow mountain valley with great forests rising high on either side of us. More often, however, clouds force the pilot to rise to some 8,000 feet or more. On such days the mountains flatten themselves out below and look like a rippled lake flecked with shades of green and brown instead of blue and white.

Before long the mountains recede and the plain on which Sofia stands spreads itself out over the landscape toward the great Vitosh chain on the further side of the city. Vitosh, where young Sofia spends much time skiing in winter, rises to a height of about 7,000 feet, and keeps splashes of snow on its side right through most summers.

From Sofia to Saloniki, the under-scene is an inversion of the stage from Bucharest to Sofia. First, range after range of mountains, Vitosh, Rilo, Perim, snow-topped, many of them, with the Balkan Mountains themselves looming distantly to the eastward on a really clear day. Then over a steep escarpment culminating in a ravine-pitted plateau covered with rather scanty grass and so to a series of low hills which descend gradually to the plains of Thrace. Most of the air course is along the valley of the Struma before that river turns eastward near Petritch while the airplane still pursues its southerly route straight toward the Ægean.

Over the Ægean

A short halt for refueling at the Saloniki airdrome—which is too far away from the city even to see the great seaport with its Byzantine cathedral, named, like the more famous mosque at Istanbul, St. Sophia. Then in a minute or two we are over the Ægean with far-famed Mount Olympus rising 10,000 feet into the sky on the right.

On the left are those three curious stems of land called Chalcidice: the first, Cassandra, joined to the mainland by a stalk a few yards wide and then opening out into a broad flat leaf, veined with fertile low-lying hills; the second, Langos, wider at the base and deeply serrated by the sea and rising more boldly into the sky toward the end; the third, a blunt and crooked branch culminating in the heights of Mount Athos where is the ancient monastery whose name the promontory bears.

After Chalcidice, a stretch of open sea dotted here and there with fleecy little clouds giving the illusion—so translucently limpid is the blue of the water—that the airplane is flying upside down. Next a handful of forested islands—the northern Sporades—guarding the approach to Euboea with its olives, aromatic Mediterranean pines and tiny pocket-handkerchiefs of cultivated land clinging precariously to gaunt hillsides. Almost immediately afterward, "Lot" sweeps down over a wide fissure in the mountains and comes to earth on the gravelly waste where is the Athens airdrome. Two days and nights' land travel from Bucharest accomplished in 4½ hours.

Armour Declines Perkins Conference

CHICAGO (AP)—Armour & Company announced Sept. 11 it had declined an invitation to confer with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, a second time regarding the company's long dispute with the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

National officers of the P. W. O. C. had announced they would attend the conference, which Miss Perkins proposed to hold in Washington, Sept. 13.

"We are entirely agreeable to having appropriate representatives meet with the Secretary and her assistants to discuss any new phases of the labor situation in our plants," the Armour statement said, "but we cannot see that any good purpose would be served in attending a conference which will necessarily have for its object a discussion of collective bargaining on a national basis."

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ATLANTIC CITY

A Christian Science church in our block.

Rosebud Indians Honor Royalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSEBUD, S. D.—King George of England, "Defender of Many People," and Queen Elizabeth, "Loved by Many People" are the names given them by the Rosebud Indians of South Dakota.

It happened that the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, disappointed that they were too far away from the recent Royal itinerary to be honored by a visit from the British Sovereigns drew up a Resolution and the Tribal Council of these Indians whose President is Thomas F. Whiting forwarded it to the Indian Department as a gift for Their Majesties.

The 48 names attached make good reading, for among them are such typical Indian ones as Mike One Star, Levi Elk Looks Back, George Whirlwind Soldier, James Running Horse, James Two Star and Jesse Brave Hawk.

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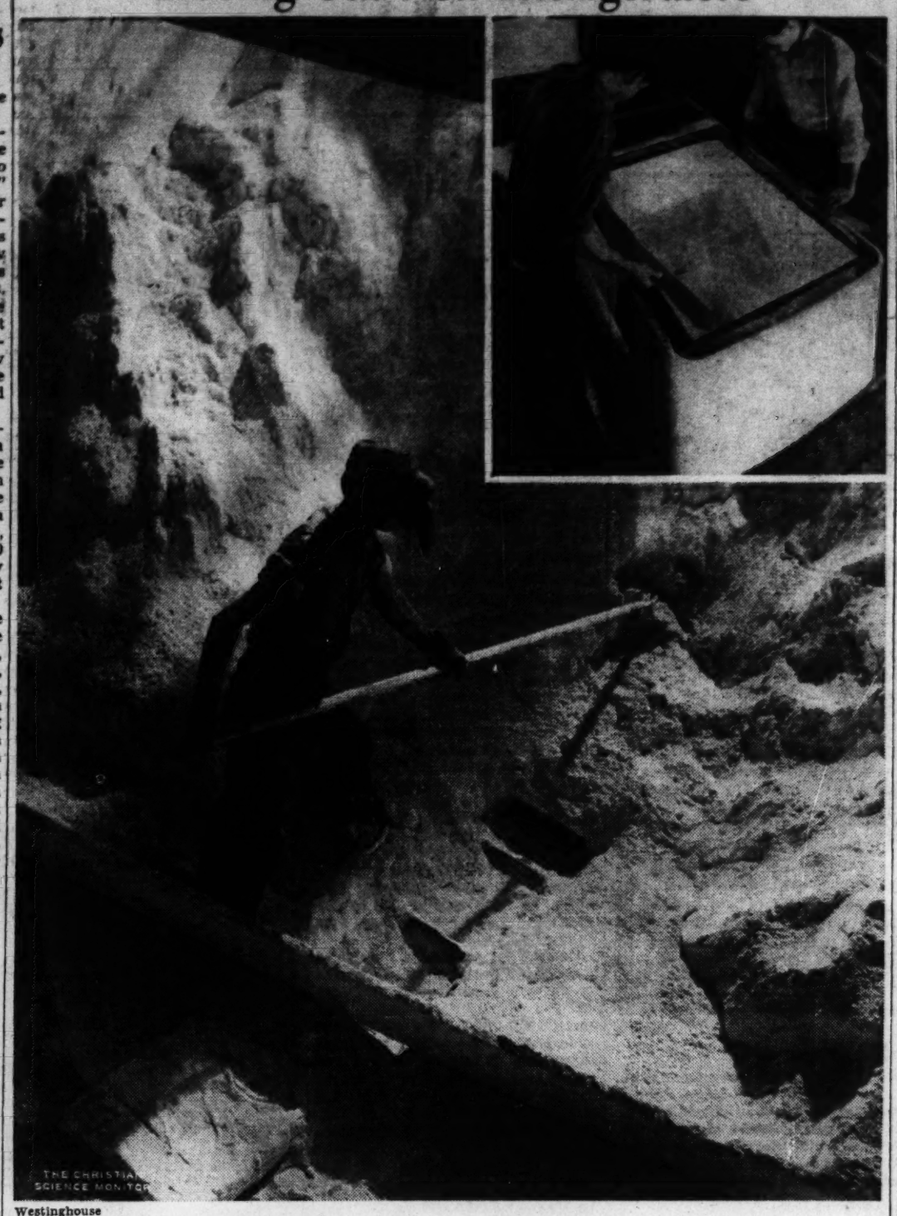

Westinghouse

Workman Starts Feldspar, Heart of Porcelain, on Way to Hopper

The mechanical conveyor at the workman's feet carries the product to the porcelain-making machines. Inset is the box being finished.

Woman Suffrage And Auto Bans End in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 12 (AP)—Two of Bermuda's most widely known prohibitions—one on motorcars, the other on woman suffrage—went toppling yesterday in the wake of the European war.

The Assembly passed a bill breaking the colony's rule against motor traffic because of "war conditions." The Governor may operate motor vehicles on all Bermuda roads for the duration of the war.

Only last April, Gov. Sir Reginald Hildyard resigned because, he said, he found it impossible to carry out his duties properly "without the use of a motor car." The Bermuda Legislature twice refused his requests for a car.

It was disclosed also that under the Emergency Powers Act recently passed the Governor, now Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, has the power to grant woman suffrage, for which the women of Bermuda have fought steadily for years.

All States Helped Supply Firm's $100,000,000 Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12—Every state in the Union as well as Hawaii and Alaska were disclosed as contributors of raw materials to the assembly lines of Westinghouse manufacturing plants, according to the quarterly report of the company to its 80,000 stockholders.

"Business and industry begin with buying," the report points out, listing Westinghouse purchases for materials as in excess of $100,000,000. They come from every one of the 48 states and Alaska as well as from some 20 foreign countries. Because money productively spent for materials tends to make new work all along the line, the beneficial effect of such purchases is experienced by the whole Nation.

Steel and Iron Lead

The largest purchases by Westinghouse are for steel and iron, and their products. Smallest purchase last year was ten one-thousandths of a gram of radium, used for examining welds. It was also the most costly item of the year on the basis of weight. Price $300.

Said the report:

"If all the copper wire used by Westinghouse in a single year were converted into wire 1-16th of an inch in diameter, it would provide a strand 209,000 miles long—enough to encircle the Earth eight times at the Equator.

"Of the insulating yarn used by the company to cover the copper wire were stretched out straight, it would reach a seventh of the way to Mars, or could be looped 36 times from the earth to the Moon, or wrapped 350 times around the Earth—about one turn per day.

"Farmers share abundantly in the purchases of Westinghouse," the report points out.

"From farms Westinghouse gets some of its most interesting and important materials, including furfural, made from oat-hulls and used in the manufacture of micarta; molasses, obtained from sugar-cane and employed by the foundry for core-making; two kinds of alcohol, manufactured respectively from grains and sugar-cane, and used principally as solvents; dextrine, made from corn, employed as a binder in the manufacture of cores in the foundry.

"The foundry also needs considerable wheat flour for making cores, and interestingly enough, is a consumer, too, of straw and hay. These horsefoods make large cores collapsible, or provide vents for the escape of gases.

Plenty of Lard

"We also use considerable quantities of lard—the ordinary kind made from hog fat—as an ingredient in cutting oil. We are a sugar consumer: it is mixed with waterglass and used for insulating and coating steel punchings. Tapioca flour we employ as an ingredient in glue and various cements."

Communists Hail Soviet Pact; Socialists Ask Peace Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The Communist Party of the United States placed itself on record as applauding the non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Germany at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night addressed by Earl Browder, the Party's General Secretary.

In a resolution adopted by the gathering of 18,000, the action of the Soviet Union was endorsed, while the pact was held to have broken the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis, to have "prevented another Munich" and to have checked further appeasement diplomacy.

Mr. Browder defined the non-aggression agreement as part of the "consistent peace policy" of the Soviet Union.

The resolution also declared that "America must fulfill its historic role by a well-planned peace initiative, together with Latin America and in collaboration with the U. S. S. R. for a world conference to bring about a democratic peace."

Mr. Browder told his Madison Square audience that the Communist Party had written President Roosevelt that it was in "firm accord" with his stand against involvement in the war. The letter was read to the rally.

Simultaneously, a Socialist membership rally at Irving Pla. called on the United States to "wage peace."

A statement of the party position, read and acclaimed, warned against American imperialism, resort to armament economics, and pursuit of temporary prosperity out of war trade profits—all of which it described as roads that lead to war.

"The American people can keep out of war," the statement continued, "but only if they assert their power to control their own destiny, to vote on their own wars, to find their prosperity in production for peace and not in war trade."

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They Don't Believe In Signs Down Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Loafers on one of South Boston's (Va.) busiest corners have leaned against the Citizens' National Bank so much that they have practically rubbed out the lettering on two large yellow and black signs painted on the building.

Only by close examination can it be seen that the signs say:

"No loafing on this corner."

Communists Got No Moscow Cash, Secretary Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Robert Weiner, Financial Secretary of the American Communist Party, told the Dies Committee today his party's income was $258,000 in 1937; $191,000 in 1938 and $108,000 in the first six months of 1939.

The largest sources, he said, were "thousands of contributors" and party members paying dues of between 40 and 50 cents monthly.

The House Committee, at work in an inquiry into un-American activities, sought to trace all Communist Party income because Ben Gitlow, expelled official of the party, has testified Moscow sent funds here.

Mr. Weiner specifically denied under questioning by Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, and Chairman Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, that the party received such funds from Russia.

"If someone brought in money from outside the United States and gave it to me without telling me where it came from, I wouldn't know," he added.

At the opening of today's session a United States marshal served the individual committee members with papers in William Dudley Pelley's suit for $500,000 against each member.

Mr. Pelley is head of the Silver Shirts, an organization the Committee has been looking into.

Mr. Dies laughed heartily as the marshal distributed the papers.

In concluding his four days' testimony yesterday, Mr. Gitlow, former secretary of the American Communist Party, said that if he had been subpoenaed before the signing of the Russo-German nonagression pact he would not have testified.

"I've presented something in the nature of a confession," he told the Committee. "It was my duty to tell the truth. I once believed that the Communist movement was to better the existence of mankind, and now I believe it will achieve the direct opposite."

Mr. Gitlow told the Committee that Communists "to a large degree were instrumental in organizing the C. I. O., and from its inception put their resources into it."

Mr. Gitlow read from what he said were the minutes of meetings of the political bureau of the Communists in which the name of John Brophy, Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was mentioned frequently in connection with the campaign in 1926 designed to unseat John L. Lewis as President of the Mine Workers, and also in connection with a proposal to name Mr. Brophy editor of a labor publication.

Britain Fighting For a Principle, King Tells India

SIMLA, India, Sept. 11 (AP)—King George VI, in a message thanking the princes and people of India for their support, declared today that "Britain is not fighting for selfish ends but for a principle which is vital to the future of mankind."

The King-Emperor, whose message was read to a joint session of the general Legislature by the Viceroy, Lord Linlothgow, defined the principle as follows:

"That relations between civilized states must be regulated not by force but by reason and law, so that men may live free from the terror of war to pursue that happiness and well-being which should be the destiny of mankind."

Britain Thanks Canada

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain thanked Canada today for joining Britain in "the common resistance to German aggression."

In a telegram to Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada Mr. Chamberlain termed Canada's declaration of war a "profound encouragement."

King George received Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, in audience yesterday and issued a proclamation later "on the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Canada" that Canada is at war with Germany.

Britain's 'Wrens' Serve Naval Ports

LONDON (AP)—About 1,140 members of the Women's Royal Naval Service—the "Wrens" of the World War—are employed at England's principal naval ports, the Ministry of Information reported.

Recruiting stations will be opened soon in several coast cities.

The Information Ministry said everything was being done to expedite the issue of a "very attractive" uniform, expected to help increase the "Wren's" ranks.

Cuba's President Asks Extra Economic Powers

HAVANA (AP)—President Bru Sept. 9 sent a message to the Cuban Congress asking extraordinary powers to deal with all economic difficulties Cuba may face because of the European war.

The President issued a decree prohibiting all radio stations from broadcasting news regarding the arrival and departure of ships from Cuban ports. A number of grocers, arrested on charges of illegally raising the price of foodstuffs, have been released on bonds of $500 to $2,000 each.

TVA Sees $1,500,000 Profit For Year's Power Output

By Tully A. Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The Tennessee Valley Authority will claim a profit of approximately $1,500,000 on its electric power production operations in its next annual report. This is learned from TVA officials here on the basis of preliminary figures for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939.

Revenues from wholesale distribution of electric energy to municipal and co-operative retail systems for 1938-39, it is said, will be found to total approximately $5,500,000, which is 135 per cent more than the $2,300,000 for the preceding year. Accountants estimate that sales had stepped up to a rate of $7,000,000 a year by addition of new outlets before the Tennessee Electric Power Company system was acquired last month. This acquisition added 34 municipalities and co-operatives to the TVA hook-up bringing the total to more than 100, and with these it is expected that power revenues for 1939-40 will be $11,500,000 or $12,000,000.

Calculation of Income

The calculation of net income is made, it is insisted, after not only the direct costs of power production are subtracted, but also after charging off the allocated share of costs for maintenance, operation, and depreciation of the dams and reservoirs built for the joint purposes of navigation, flood control, and power production. The figure indicates that operating costs, both direct and allocated, have been about $4,000,000 for the year as compared to roughly $2,600,000 the year before.

If the estimate is borne out as to an operating margin of $1,500,000 for the last fiscal year, this will wipe out the $750,000 of accumulated deficits shown in the last annual report as having been incurred during the developmental period when TVA was fighting for markets and will leave approximately that much over to be turned back to the Government under terms of the TVA Act.

The validity of calling this amount a profit probably will be attacked by critics of TVA on two grounds. The first is the allocation of joint costs made a year ago last June in which power production is charged only with 40 per cent of the investment in dams, reservoirs, and other such facilities which serve multiple purposes, while 35 per cent of this cost is charged to navigation and 25 per cent to flood control. In the case of a privately owned hydroelectric utility, say spokesmen of the industry, the electric company has to pay the whole cost of dams and reservoirs, perhaps provide navigation facilities, gets nothing for flood-control benefits that may accrue, and has to pay interest and taxes on the whole investment.

The second point of the critics is that TVA is not obliged to pay any fixed interest back to the Government on the huge sums the Government has invested. The $750,000, roughly, which will be returned to the United States Treasury account for the 1938-39 operations after defraying past deficits will amount to slightly less than 1½ per cent on the $52,000,000 of direct and allocated investment in power generation at the four dams now in operation.

Mills Sell Houses to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11—That hundreds of southern textile mill employees are becoming homeowners and thousands of others are interested in purchasing their homes was revealed in reports of sales by two large North Carolina mill concerns of approximately 500 houses to their employees.

The Cleveland Cloth Mills Company of Shelby has completed the sale of all the homes in its mill village to employees. This village contains approximately 100 houses, all of which are equipped with bathrooms and other modern conveniences. These houses are of four or five rooms each, and most of them are of brick veneer construction. They were sold on a plan whereby the workers could pay only a small sum in addition to what they have been paying for rent and could in a limited number of years own their own homes. While the average price for which these houses were sold is approximately $1,500, they cost the mill company a much larger sum to build.

From A. G. Myers of Gastonia, head of Textiles, Inc., a large chain of southern mills, it was learned that a number of houses have been sold. Mr. Myers announced that in one small community the company has sold 143 houses to its employees exclusively. In another, it sold 60 houses, and in a third it sold 100 houses. From three to six rooms in size and containing water, lights, and sewerage, these houses were sold at an average price ranging between $750 and $1,000 and on a plan whereby the purchasers paid 10 per cent down and have seven years to complete their payments. In addition to these three North Carolina mills, the company has two others in South Carolina in which it will begin the sale of mill village homes soon.

Added to the sales by Cleveland Cloth Mills and Textiles, Inc., are those of approximately 200 homes of the Avondale Mills of Birmingham, Ala., a number of the Judson Mills of Greenville, S. C., and 50 homes by the Laurens Mills of Laurens, S. C.

Various other mill companies are making plans to allow their employees to buy the village homes on terms in keeping with their wages, it was learned.

Development of Musical Education On Regional Scale Gains in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reopening of Atlanta's fall music season marks not only the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Atlanta Music Clubs, but also recalls regional achievements in musical education.

Since 1932, Miss Nana Tucker, an outstanding teacher of piano, and of the development of music in the Southeast, has built up in Georgia and other Southeastern States an interest in and understanding of sacred music that has deeply impressed this region and has also attracted the attention of teachers in New England and the Mid-West.

As Chairman of the Georgia Federation of Music Clubs, Miss Tucker began this work through her columns in Atlanta newspapers. The Music Club previously had fostered a "hymn of the month," and Miss Tucker's work made this study more widely felt.

Interest in the origin of church music and choral singing was developed in Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in Georgia and neighboring states. Miss Tucker assisted the camp advisers in launching the new program. Many instances of the lasting value of this work were reported by camp officials.

Today radiocasts of hymn music are regularly made. In addition Atlanta Women's Clubs now have a monthly radio program devoted to music study, which Miss Tucker arranges and conducts.

Use of source material in libraries is constant, augmented by additions of the latest and best publications on music.

Freighter Sunk Off Irish Coast

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Lines received a radio Sept. 11 saying that the British freighter Blairlogie was torpedoed off the Irish Coast but that the 32 members of the crew had been saved by the United States liner American Shipper.

The message said the crew reported "all well" and that they were treated with consideration by the submarine commander.

The American Shipper turned back 150 miles on its course to make the rescue from the sinking 4,425-ton craft.

Capt. R. J. Sullivan of the American Shipper radioed the report to his home office.

The United States Lines said that from the message it was apparent the submarine gave the crew 15 minutes in which to send an S O S and get into lifeboats before firing the torpedo.

Lloyd's register says the British ship was owned by the Clydesdale Navigation Company with Glasgow the port of registry. It was built in Rotterdam in 1912.

The American Shipper left Belfast Sept. 9 with 146 passengers for Boston and New York.

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Author of 'Arundel' Builds 12-Foot Wall to Bar Visitors

Down Maine With Popular Authors
Second of Six Articles

By Mary Carpenter Kelley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kenneth Roberts has no neighbors. He has few callers. To prevent having them he has built a new house in the uninhabited district northeast of Kennebunkport, a region for years referred to as the rocky pastures of the Wildes District. He has named the place Rocky Pastures and about the stone house set on high land that overlooks the rim of the sea, he has erected a stone wall 12 feet high.

"I can't have callers or neighbors," he told me. "I will not allow my writing to be interrupted and I wouldn't have had you down here this afternoon if my secretary had not gone away and I could not dictate."

Mr. Roberts' secretary is his neice, Miss Marjorie Mosser, and she has just written a book called "Good Maine Food" which Mr. Roberts edited and to which he has written the introduction.

Interrupted Journey

When Miss Mosser decided to take a Saturday afternoon off, it was a "break" for me. I received a telephone call from Rocky Pastures that Mr. Roberts would see me. He was going out at three o'clock so I must hurry. From 18 miles inland I drove down to the 'port as fast as the law allowed only to find the drawbridge over the Kennebunk River wide open. With precious minutes between me and three o'clock ticking away, I sat in the car and waited for a white yacht to take her leisurely course down river through the draw on her way to the ocean. At last she tooted "thank you" to the tender and me, the draw was closed in leisurely fashion, for it is done by hand, and I was on the way through the village square to the Wildes District and Rocky Pastures.

A mile or two beyond the village a winding drive leaves the crooked black road where two great stone posts and a sign "Rocky Pastures" designate the entrance to the Roberts place. The drive meanders through acres of newly cleared land being landscaped, to a big stone house approached by a flagstone path at one end of which is a millstone which, Mr. Roberts later told me, came from his grandfather's mill in Somersworth, N. H.

It was nearly three o'clock when I reached the door. I rang and the maid who answered looked surprised and very dubious when I asked to see Mr. Roberts. It was plain she did not often take callers to him.

"But he is expecting me," I explained.

She disappeared for a moment then returned smiling and ushered me through a beautiful hall to the study where I was greeted with a hearty: "Come right in. I'm glad to see you. Have a seat."

I crossed the room to a chair and sat down only to be pounced upon by three little wire-haired terriers that lapped my face, snuggled against me, and barked happily, It was evident they welcomed diversion and regarded me as a possible means of their being taken for an excursion around the grounds.

As soon as I had recovered from this onslaught, Mr. Roberts gave me a package which, he said contained all I could wish to know about him and his books, but he didn't realize what it was I wished to know. I thanked him and asked him about the enormous gilded eagle over the study door.

"That eagle," said he, "used to be a part of the decorations in the Supreme Courtroom in Washington. They threw it out when the place was done over about 1860. One day I was hustling to get a train in Washington and saw it outside a secondhand store. I bought it. It is carved out of one piece of pumpkin pine. Quite a bird."

I agreed it was and as 3 o'clock already had arrived, bethought me of another question in a hurry. I recalled that Henry W. Merrill, blacksmith-botanist in Hiram, had made hinges and andirons for Mr. Roberts' former home, Blue Roof, at Kennebunk Beach, so I said, "Did you know, Mr. Roberts, that Mr. Merrill, the man who made your hardware a few years ago, is an authority on ferns as well as an artist in iron?"

Talk About Fiddleheads

"Ferns! Ferns! Do you know what fiddleheads are? Tell me what kind of ferns make the best fiddleheads. Some people think common ferns can be used for fiddlehead greens. But neither the bracken nor the cinnamon nor the interrupted ferns should be eaten. The croziers are too fuzzy. The ostrich fern is the proper one to eat because the stipe is clean."

"What! You don't mean to say you eat the beautiful, rare ostrich ferns?" I gasped. "They are very uncommon. I know of only three stations in the county and I've just set some out in my garden."

"I have set some out, too," Mr. Roberts replied. "I had them brought down from Presque Isle where they are so plentiful they have a canning factory. In fact I have two or three cases of canned fiddleheads on hand now. I'll give you a can to take home. They can them in Fredericton, too, and this year, for the first time they've had fresh fiddleheads in the Boston market. I'm going to have my own fiddleheads next spring. Let's go down to look at them and see how they're doing."

He seized the beret that had lain beside a pile of books and papers on his desk, thrust it on the back of his head and led the way out of doors to the fiddlehead plantation.

Heel Marks for Trees

We passed a building in process of construction and he stopped to tell the workmen where he wished to have some trees set, marking places in the turf with his heel as he went along. Mr. Roberts gets a lot done by making every move count. "If you find too many rocks when you dig, just throw the trees in the pond until you find a good place to put them," he ordered as he strode down the hill to the meadow where the ferns had been set. We jumped over a ditch and plunged into the stubble, for the grass and ferns already had been mowed, and in a moment he reached down and pulled a belated fiddlehead. "See how free from fuzz this is," he explained, "only a bit of chaff on the stipe. This is the only fiddlehead fit to cook. How does the thing reproduce itself?" Then followed a discussion about fertile and sterile fronds, spore cases, crowns, and runners.

"Would you like to have a look at the pond and the Canada geese?" he asked. So we crossed the drive to the lovely artificial pond in which flocks of Canada geese, white geese, and mallard ducks were swimming.

"The first pair of Canada geese I had got out and went to sea," he told me. "I got one back and gave him a new mate but the other never came back."

Geese Refuse to Pose

I tried to get the geese to swim over by the gate to the fence which enclosed the pond, for Mr. Roberts stood there watching them and I wanted to get a picture, but they insisted on going the other way. So we started back to the house. As we walked along he described the land before he began work on it.

"This old pasture was nothing but scrub pine, blackberry brambles, and ledges," he began. "When the selectmen from the 'port came up here this spring to look it over, they said they never had had any idea this land was good for anything. Certainly had never thought of it for house lots. But they decided it was worth something after they had looked round. They went up on the taxes, anyhow.

"You see the fill for the house came out of the pond. The house, garage, and other buildings are made of stone that was on the place. It is what is called Flagg masonry. Walls are poured, forms filled with cement, and the stones set in. No more expensive than frame construction and much better looking here, besides being fireproof and soundproof. Folks round here call it foreign, but it isn't."

By this time we were back at the house so we sat on the benches within the wrought-iron railings that enclose the stone terrace in front of the main entrance, and talked about writing.

Smooth Sailing Now

"Everything is smooth sailing for you now, Mr. Roberts, isn't it?" I ventured, having read a magazine article recently on the work that went into the writing of "Arundel."

"Yes, right now. But I know what it is to be broke. In fact, I hold the world's record for rejection slips. People who think it's easy to write novels just don't understand. It's hard work. Why, "Captain Cautious" was rejected seven times by the Saturday Evening Post and by numerous other publications. I used to get the manuscript back from the Post, send it somewhere else, get it back, send it again to the Post, and so on until at last the editor bought it. Yes, folks think it's easy to write a novel, but they have no idea of the work and the disappointments."

"At least, Mr. Roberts, your time has been your own in which to write. You haven't had to do other things to get along. You haven't had to cook, for instance, for a family, while you were trying to write," said I.

"I haven't, haven't I? I helped Mrs. Roberts with the cooking right up to last year. Why I've done everything. When I was a reporter for the Boston Post I used to hop freight trains, stow away on vessels, do everything in order to get around and get my story. I used to work so hard I'd have to stay in bed three days after I'd gotten my scoop. I work now, 12 hours a day. I take just an hour for lunch. I come out of the study at one o'clock and go back at two. I don't have company. I don't go out to dinner. I don't have people coming here except a few intimate friends, for my work comes first. This new book is going to take three years of solid work."

Here an Author Finds Seclusion

Kenneth Roberts, Center, With One of His Wirehair Terriers

Above: Mr. Roberts makes a tour of his new estate, Rocky Pastures, at Kennebunkport, Maine, and pauses to watch his Canadian geese on an artificial pond on the estate. Below: The study wing of Rocky Pastures, designed to assure the author privacy.

Chile Meets Bars to Refugee Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Already declared neutral, and preparing to take part in the Inter-American Neutrality Conference in Panama later this month where practical questions of trade and refugees will be dealt with, Chile awaits the war's effects on a refugee situation that has been requiring attention for some time.

The most pressing question at home is to nationalize the refugee arrivals. This is not so simple at present. In many cases it is impossible for those desiring Chilean nationality to obtain the documentation required by the law. The petitioners sometimes have no nationality; others have no diplomatic or consular representatives here. Appertaining to these categories are persons from countries annexed by other powers and whose annexation has not been recognized; those who have lost their original nationality through marriage with foreigners; those who have been absent from their own countries for many years; and those who have not registered in their respective consulates within a time limit.

The Government therefore has submitted a bill to Congress with exceptional facilities for those wishing to become Chilean citizens. Many of these foreigners, in the absence of diplomatic or consular representation, or lack of co-operation from such sources, if these exist, can obtain citizenship at the discretion of the Foreign Ministry. This procedure will be specially helpful for citizens of annexed territories.

The French liner Winnipeg's voyage to Valparaiso from Bordeaux with approximately 2,000 Spanish refugees from various camps in France is a case in point. The Popular Front Government here states that this shipment of emigrants has no political significance. It believes the arrival will be advantageous for the country and has taken steps for their immediate segregation according to group capacities or inclinations. Miners will go to the north, fishermen to the south, and agricultural workers to the central provinces. Skilled workers in the building trades will be allotted to reconstruction of the earthquake-devastated zone.

Foreign Minister Abraham Ortega stated his Government would not permit any political significance to be accorded to the Winnipeg shipment. They come as workers, not as politicans, he declared, and will not be allowed to form their own political groups. Popular Front supporters have been warned not to organize political receptions in honor of the Spaniards. A voluntarily-contributed fund of 3,000,000 pesos will insure maintenance of the refugees for at least six months in case immediate work is not found. The Chilean Committee for Spanish Refugees states it has found employment for the majority, however,

U. S. Makes Japanese Air Mail Service on Pacific Possible

News in Aviation

Japanese trans-Pacific mail service seems practically assured. Word has come that the United States Navy Department has granted permission for a Japanese connection near Guam to Tokyo providing practically a six-day service from the United States to the Land of the Rising Sun.

Newspapers, photographs and newsreels in the care of Isamu Morimura, a Japanese airways official, left Newark last Friday aboard a plane for San Francisco. There they will be transferred to a clipper plane. At Guam the news matter will be then shipped by boat to Saipan Port, a Japanese possession in the Ladrones Islands north of Guam. The American permission was granted on the condition that Japan did not land at Guam. From Saipan a Japanese flying boat will fly the news matter and the Japanese official to Tokyo.

A way for British trans-Pacific air service is now believed to be paved by the possibility of complate Japanese entry into Pacific flying. The United States which controls Pacific air routes by its ownership of the essential landing places has heretofore refused to grant any nation permission to land on Hawaii or Alaska.

It was felt that if permission was granted to England, France or Holland it would also have to be granted to Japan. Anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States stalemated the Pacific route therefore for all nations. With the resumption of better feelings between Japan and the United States the log jam of general progress in trans-Pacific aviation has been cleared for all nations.

* * *

Aftermaths of the National Air Races just concluded in Cleveland, Ohio:

Resignations of Philip and Cliff Henderson, promoters of the National Air Races, from the air race organization, on account of the pressure of other business activities. The air race contract, however, still has two more years to run at Cleveland.

Air race visitors probably got their last look at military planes for some time to come as the United States Army Air Corps placed a ban on all public appearances of Army air squadrons on account of the war emergency. The ban on public visiting at Army air fields has also gone into effect.

Retirement of Col. Roscoe Turner and Earl Ortmann from high speed racing. After winning the Thompson Trophy Race this year Colonel Turner declared that he would go into the flying school game.

The Aviation Writers Association, organization of aviation press writers, rose early Sunday morning of the air races to hold their annual meeting at a breakfast thoughtfully provided by Curtiss-Wright Corporation. The entire 1938 slate of press group officers was re-elected. Several highly confidential "off the record" talks by representatives of airplane and engine manufacturing companies bearing on the current war situation were heard by the writers.

Prohibition Party Outlines Intensive Campaign in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Encouraged by a "rising sentiment" against evils surrounding the liquor trade, the National Prohibition Party is laying plans for an intensive campaign during 1940 and is broadening its basic objective of prohibiting liquor to include the prohibition of other evils such as political crime and improper advertising, it was brought out at a banquet here recently commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Meeting near the site of the old Farwell Hall in Chicago where the National Prohibition Party was born in 1869, leaders from various states met to strengthen party plans for the future. It was the climax of a series of state meetings being held this fall in commemoration of the anniversary.

Public Aroused

Believing that a political party is the only means of dealing with the liquor problem, Edward E. Blake, National Chairman of the Party, pointed out gains which the Party made in the 1938 elections when it rolled up 10 times as many votes in states in which it had tickets as it polled in the 1936 elections.

"The growth of the evils surrounding the liquor trade is arousing the public," declared Mr. Blake. "Even liquor papers are saying that prohibition will come back unless conditions are changed. Many who voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are now ready to vote the other way."

Local option elections throughout the country have favored the Drys, Mr. Blake declared. This, he recognized, was an indication of the rise of popular opinion against liquor conditions, but added that he did not believe local prohibition was the solution of the liquor problem.

Fight to Continue

Prof. Enoch A. Holtwick of Greenville College, a recent prohibition nominee for United States Senator for Illinois, said: "Whether we win or lose, we will continue to put up candidates in the various States, always calling attention to our principles and the need of correcting evils connected with the liquor traffic. A dry America by 1950 should be our slogan."

The long evolution of the temperance movement, even before the time when the party organized in its support was traced by D. Leigh Colvin of New York, recent Prohibition nominee for President. "We are now entering the fourth lap of the movement," he said, "and find the liquor traffic worse than at any other time."

Federal Hospital Plan Is Protested

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Opposition to the proposed $825,000,000 health program embodied in the Wagner Bill pending in the U. S. Senate was voiced by Dr. Albert W. Seidel at the convention of the Associated Lutheran Charities of the Synodical Conference of North America held here recently. In the opinion of Dr. Seidel, who is President of the Walther Memorial Hospital of Chicago, such a program would entail political domination of hospitals and care of the sick.

"The expenditure of Government funds for the building of hospitals, as proposed, would jeopardize, in many instances, the private institutions set up through these years by the medical profession, philanthropic endeavors, religious and private organizations," Dr. Seidel declared. "These great institutions, developed without Government aid, have been the proving ground and the basis for the rise of the United States to the world's foremost position in service to the sick."

According to Dr. Seidel, 97 per cent of the people in the United States are within 30 miles of hospital care, and a better avenue for Government endeavor in this field would be the establishment of emergency funds for those who are unable to pay for hospitalization, which cost is now borne by the institution providing such care. Dr. Seidel urged the development of voluntary health insurance at a nominal cost for those interested in such protection.

Fair Officials Find Problem To Hold Old World Exhibitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 — The New York World's Fair Corporation was faced with the problem of keeping foreign exhibitors in line for 1940, as word came that Southern Rhodesia had closed its building and issued notice it would not participate in the exposition next year because of its declaration of war on Geermany.

It was announced simultaneously that the French Pavilion, due to war time need for economy, had shortened its daily exhibit by three hours, being open now from 12:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

The Netherlands, although not a belligerent, also added to the Fair's problems by informing the Corporation that it was shipping home its 11 Javanese entertainers and craftsmen, lest delay might leave them stranded in this country.

Meanwhile, the World's Fair corporation is laying plans for inducing foreign exhibitors to renew their contracts for next year. Were it not for the war, the Fair would have a strong selling point in the recent rise in attendance, observers stressed. As it is, many foreign nations, especially those close to the conflict, are expected to continue their Pavilions next year as a means of wooing American public sentiment.

The Canadian exhibit has lowered its flag and has hoisted instead the British Union Jack. Although it was explained that the Canadian flag had become tattered, it was recalled that the day on which Southern Rhodesia declared war on Germany, it too, hoisted the Union Jack.

Fish Depletion In U. S. Feared

WASHINGTON (AP)—The ocean is not full of fish, a prominent geologist said, and the United States is in danger of using up what fish supplies are left on its "continental shelf" off the Atlantic Coast.

Practically all fish are concentrated off the coast lines where they can obtain food, Dr. Frederick W. Lee of Washington said at the meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

Extensive fishing operations off the Atlantic Coast are rapidly depleting the number of fish, he said, and if the indiscriminate fishing operations now underway are not regulated by the Federal Government "there soon won't be any supply of fish along our Eastern Coast."

English fishermen used up their fish population about 50 years ago and now travel all the way to Newfoundland to make their catches, Dr. Lee pointed out.

Arizona Boys Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—No more "reform school" will there be for Arizona boys, if Gov. Bob Jones has his way about abolishing the State Industrial School at Ft. Grant and establishing "conservation camps" on the order of the CCC.

Movie Juveniles Go Back to School

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — The movie juveniles had to go back to classes Sept. 11 along with 312,000 other Los Angeles County children. Shirley Temple opened her books at the Twentieth Century-Fox studio school, with Principal Frances Klant welcoming her to the sixth grade. With her were Jane Withers, who started the ninth grade, and June Carlson, Sybil Jason, and Johnny Russell. The Fox school will have to make room for 500 more children soon, for that many will work with Shirley in her next picture.

Deanna Durbin, Helen Parrish, and Gloria Jean re-entered classes at the Universal Studio school, and at Columbia, Edith Fellowes was at her desk. At Warners there was only one student, Raymond Severn.

Mickey Rooney started back at the M. G. M. school, along with Virginia Weidler, Gene Reynolds, and Judy Garland. Freddie Bartholomew and Terry Kilburn enrolled at R-K-O.

California law requires that minors who work in the movies cannot devote more than eight hours a day at the studios, and from this four hours are deducted for study and one hour for lunch, leaving only three hours for performance before the cameras.

Rush to Join Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy officials said Sept. 9 they were being "flooded" with inquiries from individuals who wanted to enlist or be commissioned in the Naval Reserve. The Department said applications for commissions must be made initially to the commandants of the various naval districts, who are required to make the preliminary investigations of applicants. Commanding officers of the various Naval Reserve organizations are responsible for enlistments.

Baldomir Visit Unites Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The friendship of the two River Plate Republics were symbolized in the embrace of President Ortiz of Argentina and President Baldomir of Uruguay when the latter recently made an official visit to this city. General Baldomir and his wife were guests of Argentina for three days.

The visit had no immediate political or commercial objects. It was just a friendly call from a neighbor the other side of the river. Both executives emphasized that Argentina and Uruguay were bound by firm bonds of reciprocal friendship, while it was indicated in Parliament that this might prove the first of a series of South American presidential exchanges.

President Baldomir appeared impressed by the size and enthusiasm of welcoming crowds of Argentines, who lined the avenues from the North Basin where he landed and was greeted by President Ortiz. Later, after official calls, both Presidents appeared on the balcony of Government House in Plaza Mayo and addressed friendly thanks to the surging masses.

Congress met in joint session to honor the guest. Although no protocolar negotiations occurred during the visit, it is understood that an improvement in the commercial relations between the two countries will result from informal conversations between Presidents Ortiz and Baldomir. Uruguay is specially interesting in securing alterations to the regulations which prohibit the export of cattle for breeding purposes to Argentina. The visiting President also conferred with his Ambassador, Dr. Martinez Thedy, on the promotion of mutual commerce.

War Study Course Listed by College

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 12 (AP)—The President, Ralph C. Hutchison, today announced Washington and Jefferson College had inaugurated studies of the nine-day-old "Second World War," designed to help prevent "mass hysteria" which he said characterized the 1914-18 conflict.

Three faculty members will teach four war courses bearing full college credit and ranging from the cause of the hostilities to the accompanying propaganda.

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Poles Defend Warsaw on Two Fronts

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY WEST OF WARSAW, Sept. 12 (AP)—Warsaw's fate was being fought out today on two fronts—one north of Lodz, 60 miles almost due west of the Polish Capital, and the other at the City's gates.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Chief of the Reich Air Force, is coming to the front to take personal command of aviation operations. Reichsführer Hitler already is at the front.

The German High Command expressed itself as confident that Warsaw, caught in a pincer attack, would fall within 24 to 48 hours.

The Polish General Staff's communiqué stated that stout Polish resistance had brought the German plane, tank and artillery attacks at least to a temporary stalemate throughout a widespread battle zone.

A few miles north of Lodz, important textile center, one German division was battering five or six encircled Polish divisions in the hope of capturing 50,000 to 60,000 men, which would be the largest body yet taken. A German division numbers 10,000 to 12,000 men.

Between Two Armies

This Polish Army, consisting of troops retreating from Poznan Province and the Corridor, on Sept. 10 staged the first big offensive made by a Polish force in an attempt to break out and fall back on Warsaw. They were halted after advancing several miles, and Sept. 11 a German counter attack was started.

But assuming that the Polish divisions can escape their 12-mile-wide "pocket" near Lodz, they will have to encounter another German line drawn up west of Warsaw and between them and the Capital. This line, which has received heavy reinforcements, extends south of the City.

Another German force was closing down the vise on the Capital by driving toward Warsaw from the northeast. It had crossed the Narew River in its advance out of East Prussia.

A third German army, meanwhile, was tightening its hold on Lublin, railway point 100 miles southeast of Warsaw and approximately 140 miles east of Lodz.

Armed Cars Withdraw

The Germans want both cities to surrender without siege. An armored car division which entered Warsaw a few days ago after driving from Silesia has withdrawn to the outskirts of the City and is awaiting the outcome of the battle near Lodz. This maneuver was made, Germans said, to discourage the Poles from bombarding their Capital.

Unaccustomed to losing ground, the Germans at dawn yesterday replied to the surprise Polish attack by opening field artillery fire on the Poles, who had made their gains by mass maneuvers.

There was cannonading in the direction of Leczyca, 30 miles to the north. All afternoon German bombers, flying low, made seemingly unending round trips from the direction of the German border to the scene of battle. Some of them, however, headed for Lublin.

Only five Polish planes, as compared with five times that many German planes, flew over during the battle. Close fighting tactics of the Poles was held responsible for heavy casualties, an estimate of which was unobtainable.

Everywhere the Poles are fighting harder than would be assumed from the German Army communiqués. Every inch of the Polish retreat, despite its swiftness, has been contested, but the fighting for the most part has been individual. No general plan seems to have existed. Or, if it did exist, it was disregarded.

Each time the Poles tried to make a stand they found themselves surrounded. German officers expressed the opinion that the Polish General Staff has made a big mistake in not withdrawing its troops—thus preventing their capture—from the virtually undefendable western sections, and then using them for a well-organized stand in some line west of Warsaw.

Fighting took place in almost every town and village from the German border to the line which now is just west of the Capital. These towns are largely in ruins—either destroyed by bombs from the air, burned, or both.

The destruction in all this area resembled northern France after the World War. The few walls still standing showed the gouges of machine-gun bullets. Hundreds of farmhouses were burned so thoroughly that scarcely any debris remained and only chimneys stood gaunt in the landscape.

Few Trenches Dug

Entering Poland at Kepno in Silesia one found the first trenches six miles from the border. Beyond this first line of defense virtually no trenches had been dug, for the Poles had retreated too fast to dig in.

Farther on, the town of Lieruszow, which had had 6,000 inhabitants, about half of them Jews, looked like the ruins of Pompeii. The entire town was merely a series of charred walls.

After the Polish Army had left Lieruszow, snipers killed 21 German soldiers. The Germans said machine guns had been placed in buildings which commanded the road leading into town, including the Jewish temple.

One met a seemingly endless line of tattered refugees. Such a line is to be found on almost any road in Poland. One could count 180 V-shaped hay wagons of the type used throughout Central Europe within one 20-mile stretch on the road to Sieradz. They were loaded with bedding and represented the belonging of their owners.

Refugees Sent Back

These refugees had fled before the oncoming German Army but had been overtaken and had been told by the Germans to go back home.

A grandmother, with her daughter and son-in-law, had walked 50 miles between Friday and Sunday nights. The daughter carried her baby. The grandmother carried a sheet, stuffed with clothes, over her back. They had driven their three cows off with them but the cows had not survived the journey, they said. Some refugees had returned home only to find nothing left but a brick chimney. They were camping out beside the ruins.

Lodz, a city of 700,000, was an unbelievable sight for a point so near the front lines. It was fully illuminated, although it is the headquarters for Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, who is commanding the effort to capture the trapped Poles to the north of the city.

It was the first time in ten days that one had seen a city lighted at night.

German troops took over Lodz on Sept. 8, after Polish forces had withdrawn without a shot being fired. The streets are patrolled by local Germans, of whom there are 13,000, in civilian clothes and wearing arm bands.

Food Shortage

Lodz was fast taking on a German appearance, with radio trucks pouring out German music. Food was scare, for the City has been cut off from all sides for several days.

Ninety per cent of the stores were closed. Long lines, some of them stretching for half a mile, stood in front of the shops hoping they would open. There was no butter, milk, eggs, or bacon, and very little meat.

Both German and Polish money is being used in the occupied area at the rate of two Polish zlotys to one mark. (A mark nominally is worth 40 cents.)

Swiss reports said the French had taken Brenschelbach, Uttweiler, Peppenkun, and Medelsheim, northwest of the French Maginot fortresses of the Bitche area.

German troops counter attacked but apparently were not connected with any large German advance, but were merely small groups which made charges to outflank positions the French had taken.

The German policy so far has been to keep to their own side of the frontier. The frontier at this point is very irregular, however, and observers doubted that the sortie meant a change in policy.

'Oslo States' Study How to Avoid War

By the Associated Press

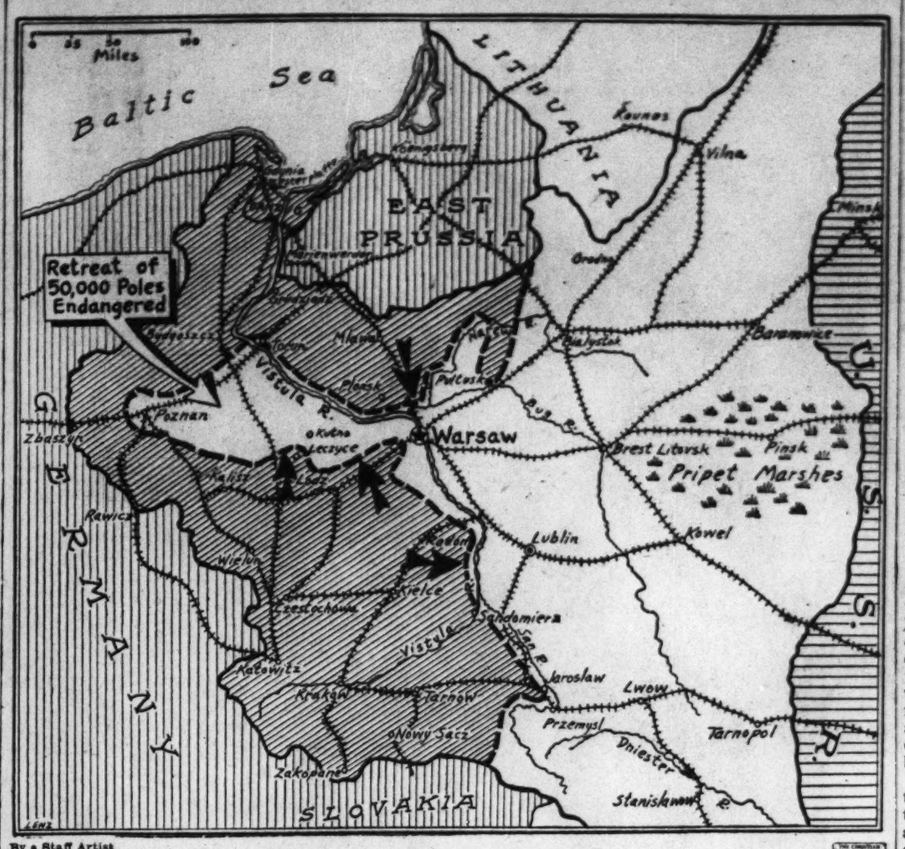
Brussels, Sept. 12

Committees were named yesterday by the "Oslo States," northern European neutrals, to study judicial and economic problems of staying out of war.

The problem of obtaining food was discussed by the permanent Committee of the "Oslo States," and provision was made for other meetings. No definite action was taken.

Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul Spaak, presided. Representatives of the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Luxemburg and an observer from Switzerland attended.

Where Armies Battle for Control of Poland



By a Staff Artist

The Battle Front at a Glance

Map shows the Polish front—heavy arrows indicating the direction of heavy German pressure. The German drive, north of Silesia, apparently is intended to cut off the retreat of Polish troops from the precarious salient west of Warsaw. The lower arrow indicates a move against Lublin.

Polish Terrain Aids Germany; Does Russia Suspect Hitler?

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 12—Ten days of war in Poland leaves the situation much as military experts anticipated, with the Germans occupying about a third of that country, and threatening to capture Warsaw, and cut off all possible sources of help from Rumania.

These developments were not unpredictable since the German campaign is obviously dictated by the terrain and geographical nature of the territory over which it was launched.

West Poland [the Polish Corridor] and the southern region of the territory, because of the absence of any natural obstacles, presented every advantage to the invaders and none to the defenders. Here are mainly undulating hills, sparsely populated except for the comparatively small industrial area of Polish Upper Silesia near Kattowice.

Weather Was Aid

Germany's greatest advantage undoubtedly has been the exceptionally fine dry weather which has continued since the beginning of the campaign. This has enabled quick movements of motorized troops in districts where a few weeks hence after rainfall the roads and highways become bogs and swamps making the transport of heavy artillery almost impossible.

The quick, easy movements of the German armed forces during the past week, it also is generally agreed by military experts, was greatly helped by the close cooperation of the air and land forces—a situation which was all the easier because of Poland's lack of any effective air force resistance. These facts and the knowledge that the Germans long have been preparing for this eventuality and that every inch of this territory has been fully known to them since the last war largely account for the impatience wherewith Germany was anxious that Poland should immediately accept its ultimatum of Aug. 30, since otherwise it feared many of these advantages, especially the weather, would be lost to them.

Poles Resolute

The present position is fairly well known. German troops are reported on the outskirts of Warsaw, but held up by the heavy Polish artillery from strategic positions outside the Capital, while Poles—soldiers and civilians—meanwhile are digging themselves in for resolute resistance.

Germany has been fighting on quite different kinds of fronts. Troops which moved across the Corridor so as to establish contact with East Prussia and cut off Danzig moved across low country with practically no hills and no defenses. Here and there are small towns and villages but mainly Polish agricultural settlements resulting from the breakup of large estates under Polish land reforms of recent years, and whence most of the population evacuated before the war actually started.

The only real difficulty to advancing German forces was probably the necessity of building pontoon bridges across the Vistula River, since retreating Poles blew up all the bridges, including the fine bridge, a mile long, at Fordon near Thorn, German-built before 1914.

Mountain Advance

The advance from Mährisch Ostrau in Moravia through the industrial area of Upper Silesia and Kattowice and on to Cracow went through other country but always with the same advantage to the invaders. Only the German advance from Slovakia through the Carpathian Mountains went through a region where, other things being equal, the Poles might well have offered strong resistance, since 25 years ago it would have been possible to hold some of these passes with few defenders. But the Germans' overpowering strength in the air and motorized forces made this struggle also a foregone conclusion.

In the light of later developments it is now clear that Germany's move against Czechoslovakia last year, its military occupation of strategic points in Moravia, and military domination of Slovakia were obviously part of the bigger movement for German control over Poland and Rumania and possibly against Soviet Russia, it is believed here.

Why Russia Mobilized

Russia's recent mobilization on its Western Front is interpreted here not so much as to aid its newly found friend as a protection should Hitler's ambitions cover much more than the Western Districts of Poland. Should this be the case then Russia would undoubtedly seize the Ukrainian part of Poland if only to prevent its becoming German territory.

This morning there are indications of a slowing up of the German offensive except from East Prussia. Whether this is due to withdrawal of German troops to the Siegfried Line to meet the British and French attack or that the Germans are experiencing difficulties in communications and realize the danger of outpacing supplies, such slackening should give the Poles opportunity for concentrating upon more permanent lines.

Wet weather will certainly increase Polish chances since Polish mud is the worst enemy German troops could meet, particularly as a further advance into the interior handicaps communications which are bad, even in summer.

Despite this invasion, the Poles are reported to be resisting manfully, determined to maintain their unity as a nation.

More British and Other Ships Are Sunk

The following summary of submarine raids on shipping in the Atlantic and other waters was compiled from the dispatches of the Associated Press.

While Britain is presumably completing a convoy system for supply ships reaching the United Kingdom and already claims practically to have driven German shipping off the seas, the German submarines continue their tale of sinkings. Four British vessels reported to have been torpedoed yesterday were the 4,425-ton freighter Blairlogie, sunk off the North Irish coast; the 4,640-ton freighter Firby attacked 250 miles northwest of the Hebrides, Scotland; the small vessel Cartavon, about which the only details so far are that 24 survivors were landed at Horta in the Azores, and the 8,641-ton Magdapur.

The crew of the Blairlogie was rescued by the American Shipper of the United States Lines, whose captain reported that the crew had abandoned their ship shortly before it was torpedoed.

Yesterday's sinkings bring the total Allied losses to about 87,038 and Germany's to about 12,725 tons, other nations having sustained losses mainly through accidental contact with mines. This last fate overtook the German destroyer Oresund yesterday, after it had struck a mine in the narrow entrance of the Baltic, according to reports from Copenhagen. The destroyer, the first warship to be lost by any of the belligerents, ran foul of a mine within the German field near Trellenborg, Sweden.

Another German steamer, the 10,000-ton Hugo Stinnes, was reported from Oslo to be stranded today off Lofoten, a group of islands off the northwest coast of Norway. The ship had a torn bottom.

The British Ministry of Information reported yesterday that two German merchantmen, the Baldur, 5,805 tons, and the Vegesak, 4,061 tons, had "gone ashore" on the Norwegian coast. There was no explanation.

Meanwhile, the British Crown Colony of Nassau, left without a steamship service due to the war, is considering asking American ship operators to inaugurate service from New York or Miami to Nassau.

In order that the all-important United States tourist trade may not dry up because of wartime passport restrictions clamped down at the outbreak of hostilities, the Government also planned asking Britain to revise or cancel visa requirements.

Germany Replies in Kind

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—One reaction to the British three-year slogan was an announcement by inspired commentators that Germany would do all possible to prevent articles declared contraband by Britain to reach that country.

"What they try to cut us off from," one official said, "we will in turn try to prevent reaching England."

Submarines, according to informed quarters, will sink any ship attempting to carry to England articles on Britain's contraband list. These submarines, it was added, would always proceed strictly according to internationally accepted rules.

The German press yesterday directed its attention especially to the British blockade intentions. According to the Nachtausgabe, "Germany during the next ensuing days will publish her own contraband list, placing foodstuffs thereon because of Britain's similar action."

"In other words," the paper continued, "we will declare that we will attempt with all means at our disposal to prevent importation of essential goods and foods into England even by way of neutral states. In no other way can the flagrant violation of the law which England commits by pressure upon neutrals be combatted."

Nachtausgabe further mentioned that the British Government had compiled a black list of firms dealing with Germany. The paper commented that "a similar list has been compiled by Germany. Germany is able not only to endure every form of a hunger war forced upon her by England, but to answer it with the same means."

British Tanker Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today the British tanker Inverliffey had been sunk by a German submarine and the crew rescued by the American Standard Oil Company's tanker R. G. Stewart. Position of the sunken ship was not disclosed.

It was also announced that four other British merchant ships had reported unsuccessful attacks by submarines.

The Inverliffey, a 9,456-ton tanker, has been carrying oil between the Gulf States and England.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Fourteen men were killed today when the 2,795-ton Finnish bark Olivebank was blown up apparently by a mine about 105 miles southwest of Esbjerg, Southwestern Denmark.

Trouble Is Growing At Sea for Neutrals

By the Associated Press

Algeciras, Spain, Sept. 12

That neutrals are not without their troubles was evidenced by an incident reported here yesterday, when the Gibraltar batteries opened fire upon a Netherlands merchantman which failed to halt when signaled to do so by control ships. The Netherlands captain, when finally stopped, was fined costs—the value of the shells fired at him.

State Department officials have receivced a report that a German submarine had served notice that all American ships which disregard commands to halt would be fired upon.

They considered as well a statement that Great Britain had seized as contraband a cargo of resin consigned to Hamburg, Germany, on an American vessel.

When and Where to Convene Confronts League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 12—The status of the League of Nations and League meetings are theoretically unchanged by the war, pending the decision by members as to when the Council session, postponed from today, shall be held.

Meeting of the Assembly, scheduled for last week, has already been postponed indefinitely. The ordinary session of the Council can only be postponed beyond a week after the President has had the consent of all his colleagues It is understood, therefore, that the President is now communicating with the members for this purpose.

A letter from Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, to the Secretary General, notifying him of German aggression and the fact that Britain is now at war with Germany and requesting the Secretary General to inform the other League members accordingly is the normal procedure leading up to the calling of a special as distinct from a regular session of the League.

On the question as to where the League would meet, it is understood the Swiss Government would like the proceedings to continue at Geneva. On the other hand, it is recognized that in the present situation, if the League meeting at Geneva should condemn German action, it might be construed as an infringement of Swiss neutrality. This factor is in favor of the suggestion of removing League headquarters to some such place as Vichy in France.

Meanwhile the International Labor Office is continuing and is determined to carry on in the future numerous humanitarian, social, and technical activities.

U. S. Supports League

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—In view of the uncertainty of the operation of the League of Nations during the European war, it is becoming increasingly apparent to observers here that the United States—for 20 years refusing to join the League—is likely to be the principal supporter of the Geneva institution.

The support would be devoted solely to the nonpolitical activities of the Geneva institution, it is felt, but it will have considerable political value coming at this time.

The United States has a far greater participation in League activities than the average American realizes. Many prominent Americans in official or unofficial life are members of the nonpolitical committees of the League dealing with health, social, economic, opium, and financial problems. The new assistant secretary of state, Henry F. Grady, is Chairman of the Economic Committee. There are permanent Government delegates to the League's sister organization, the International Labor Office, and an American, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, is its Director. The United States maintains a diplomatic staff at Geneva to observe League activities and keep in touch with that organization.

Meet in U. S.?

If the meetings of these nonpolitical committees can no longer be held in Geneva, then there is a possibility some of them may be held in the United States.

It would be in line with the very warm note this Government sent the Secretary General of the League only a few months ago, promising greater collaboration in its nonpolitical work and virtually requesting the League to expand its endeavors. The note said:

"The League . . . has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor than any other organization in history. The United States Government is keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended. . . .

"The United States Government looks forward to the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with the problems in those fields and to the participation by all nations in active efforts to solve them. . . . It will continue to collaborate in those activities and will consider in a sympathetic spirit means of making its collaboration more effective."

Report Was Due

Encouraged by the American attitude, the League Council had appointed a special committee to study the expansion of the League's nonpolitical activities. The committee was to have reported to this month's Council meeting, which now may not be held.

Britain, France, and Poland, preoccupied with the war, are expected to lessen their participation in the League. Soviet Russia has become lukewarm toward Geneva since the retirement of Maxim Litvinoff, former Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The small neutral states, like the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, are distrustful of the political and military obligations in the Covenant and in recent months have absolved themselves of these bonds. They are beginning to look at the League with somewhat the same eyes as the United States—a very useful organization for carrying on nonpolitical work.

Many Under Arrest in Reich Which Fears Sabotage Moves

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Operating under drastic wartime measures, engendered by fears of sabotage, the German Gestapo (secret police) was disclosed by reliable sources here to have made numerous "protective" arrests of former Socialists and trade union chiefs.

Most of those arrested were described as permanent leaders of the workers before Adolf Hitler's rise to power. Some had been held in concentration camps for a time after 1933.

Authorities apparently believe that men and women who have already expressed dissatisfaction with the National Socialist regime in the past, must be segregated from a people which is "united as one."

This attitude seemed to spring from increasingly stringent steps being taken in Germany to guard against industrial or other economic sabotage, against cleavage within the Nation and from efforts to get everyone to co-operate in defense measures.

Arrests of Ex-Leaders

Reliable sources said an increasing number of former Socialists and trade union leaders were being arrested, although it was impossible to estimate the number.

For example a former executive of the Foreign Department of the German Federation of Trade Unions had been arrested, while many former Socialist Party Diet leaders also have been taken into custody.

A woman once prominent in Socialist women's work was arrested at the office where she is now employed.

Coincidentally, it was reliably learned here that many leading citizens of the Czech Protectorate had been arrested by the Gestapo. In almost every city in the Protectorate, such arrests have been made. Some estimates said the number ran into thousands, but this was impossible to confirm.

The purpose of the action in Moravia was described in informed circles as a guarantee of the maintenance of order and security and to keep those arrested as hostages and as a safeguard against eventual sabotage.

Passive resistance among the Czechs has been of some bother to some German authorities since last March when National Socialists took over the former republic.

Czechs Being Held

According to responsible sources, Czechs of all classes, even among German circles were being held. These sources said that one-third of the members of the Board of the National Unity Party, which is the Protectorate's only legal political group, were under protective arrest.

Others were rounded up from among Sokol groups, Czech Legion heads, and leaders of workers and women Czech societies, journalists, former politicians, and economic leaders.

In Prague the main drive continued two days. Most of those arrested were taken into custody on the street after they had left their homes.

Reliable sources said that after a member of the National Unity Party's Board was arrested, a delegation intervened with President Hacht, who in turn presented a petition to the Reich's Protector Baron Konstantin von Neurath.

Germany Doubles Girls in Service

BERLIN (AP)—The number of girls in camps for the Nation's labor service was doubled to 10,000. In a special order by Constantin Hierl, the Reich's labor service leader, the girls were admonished to "help German mothers, especially those farmers' wives who are doubly engaged through the drafting of their husbands."

Throughout Berlin all restaurants and saloons must close at 1 a. m. Hitherto they were permitted to remain open until 3 a. m. A war tax on beer of 4 to 5.6 cents per liter (about a quart) was decreed.

Other decrees strictly regulate the distribution of coal, order confiscation in favor of the state of all unroasted coffee now in the hands of wholesale and retail stores, and provide a series of restrictions on the use of metals in building construction.

Holland Partly Flooded

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Netherlands inundated a "small basin" in Utrecht Province, Sept. 9, about 20 miles southeast of Amsterdam, as a defense precaution. The exact location of the flooded area was not announced, but it was said to be roughly in the center of the country.

'Mexico for Mexicans' Keeps Republic Aloof From War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—At least sympathetic to Germany from 1914 to 1918, and often actively pro-German under the Carranza Administration of that period, Mexico today is experiencing German propaganda but is far from being on the Reich's side even in sentiment.

Mexico is frequently and erroneously accused of being Communist, because many of its "Mexico for the Mexicans" acts have attacked private capitalism. Conclusion of a nonaggression pact between Russia and Germany was viewed by Mexico with little emotion, since the Cardenas Administration feels itself more immediately concerned with what happens in Mexico than in Europe.

For this reason, the German-Russian pact brought forth a comparatively mild reaction, while Mexico preoccupied itself with the presidential campaign. Two of the leading dailies analyzed the pact as a defeat for the democracies.

Most startling development is that the pro-Nazi afternoon paper Ultimas Noticias persistently forecast such a pact for a month and a half before it was announced. When official announcement of the pact was made this paper reproduced on its front page all previous headlines in which the new alliance was forecast.

Effect of this inspired accuracy has been to focus even greater attention upon Ultimas Noticias as a purveyor of official Nazi information and political observers are scanning it as a key to German activities. The newspaper continues an almost daily editorial campaign against President Roosevelt. Recently this paper went so far as to imply, through a clever juxtaposition of words and sentences, that the life of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, a Presidential candidate, was imperiled by the foreign oil companies because of the General's defense of the Cardenas oil program. This implication was followed by a suggestive paragraph on the death of President Busch of Bolivia, stating that its cause remained a mystery.

The same paper has since carried a story, datelined as "Exclusive" from Berlin, extolling the power of the German Army and Navy.

The Government newspaper El Nacional reiterates the official foreign policy of the Nation, which has been that of defense of the democracies and criticism of aggressor nations. It comments upon the European situation and says that the democratic countries are to blame for the crisis.

The leading conservative newspaper Excelsior under the heading of "A Profitable Lesson" says that the democracies have suffered a new defeat.

El Popular, the labor newspaper, supported the signing of the pact.

That the signing of the pact will have any effect upon the official attitude of the Mexican Government is beyond question. Although Mexico is often accused of being "Communistic," this Government has not maintained diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union since they were abruptly broken in 1930.

Neither has the Mexican Government been pro-German, although it has been forced to sell its oil to Italy and Germany because of the embargo implanted by the democracies. It cannot be made too clear that this Government's program is one of "Mexico for the Mexicans," which admits of no strong foreign interference here, either German, Russian, Italian, or American. All pro-German elements are accordingly located in political groups opposing the Cardenas Government.

Quakers Will Continue Refugee Aid in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Members of the American Friends Service Committee, aiding Spanish and German refugees, are expected to remain in Germany, Holland, France and Spain to continue their efforts "at least as long as we can be useful in the situation," Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the organization, announced in Philadelphia.

Twenty-four Americans are included among the volunteers who have received cables authorizing them to "exercise complete freedom" in the matter of returning home or staying at their posts.

Norway Restricts Exports

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Norway forbade the export of fresh and canned fish in a continuation of restriction of exports by Scandinavian countries.

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U. S. Call to Defend Canada Emphasized in British Note

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (CP) — The Canadian Government had a $100,000,000 appropriation today for war expenditures "in or beyond Canada."

Left undecided was whether the Dominion would send to Europe an expeditionary force to fight beside British troops.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the House in debate on the appropriation measure last night, said it could be assumed an expeditionary force was not being considered at the present time.

Parliament left the door open for possible action, however, by voting down a rider which would have prohibited sending Canadian troops overseas before it passed the bill.

Favors Conscription

While Parliament was acting, Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia told a Canadian-American audience at Victoria he favored conscription and suggested that if Canada and the United States sent 2,000,000 men abroad, "the war soon would be over."

Addressing a Kiwanis convention, Mr. Pattullo asserted Canada is "at war and liable to be attacked," and asked:

"What will the United States do? Will they wait, or carry out the policy of the President?"

He recalled an address by President Roosevelt at Kingston, Ontario, on Aug. 18, 1938, in which the President said Americans would not stand "idly by," if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by an aggressor.

A reference to the same address came simultaneously from London, where the Ministry of Information, hailing Canada's entry into the war said:

"While Australia and New Zealand have to rely primarily on the United Kingdom for external defense against aggression, the same does not apply so fully to Canada.

Canada Separate

"The Monroe Doctrine, as extended or interpreted last year at Kingston by President Roosevelt on the interest of the United States in the preservation of the integrity of Canada from invasion, places Canada in a special position."

The immediate prohibition of all trading with the enemy during the war and the vesting of all enemy property in an official custodian were decreed in a special order in council presented to the House by Mr. King. The Secretary of State and a newly established official, the Custodian of Enemy Property, will enforce the new regulations.

Minister Resigns

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (AP) — The resignation of Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, was announced to the House of Commons yesterday by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who said Sir Herbert, who has held the Washington post since 1936, resigned for reasons of health. He said a successor would be appointed shortly.

Crisis News Flung on Air

Columbia Studio, New York

Left, front, back to camera, Bob Trout, CBS announcer, waits for signal through window from Paul White, head of department. Right, front, at microphone, is Elmer Davis, commentator, waiting for his cue to speak. Right, at back, stand radio "rewrite" men, receiving bulletins on tickers.

War Is to End Hitlerism, Eden Says

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP) — The text of Anthony Eden's international broadcast last night follows:

A week has passed since this country found itself at war with Nazi rule in Germany, and today we are an united people more closely knit one to another in our common resolve than at any time in our history. More united, if that were possible, and certainly no less determined than when, some 25 years ago, we pledged ourselves to fight in a good cause. For such a cause we are fighting with one heart and mind today.

How has this come about? What is it that has leveled the internal barriers—the party and political barriers—and brought our people to be of one mind?

First, we have a good conscience. The white paper which the Government recently made public and which disclosed the story of the 10 days that preceded the outbreak of war has made it clear beyond a doubt that the Government not only strove to keep the peace, but took great risks for peace.

No Doubt This Time

And yet there was this difference between the days which preceded the outbreak of war in 1914 and the period through which we have just passed. It has sometimes been said that if, before the last great war, we had made our position more plain and clear, peace could have been saved. I am not concerned this evening to argue whether that was a right or a wrong view. Today, one fact stands out and it is this, that before the war broke out we did all that words could do to make our attitude unequivocably clear to Germany's rulers so that—and here I use the Prime Minister's own words—there should be no "tragic ambiguity."

You may remember the famous story of the Roman envoys who went to Carthage before the first Punic War. Confronted by the Carthaginan Senate their spokesman said: "I have here two gifts, peace and war, take which you choose."

No such grim alternative was given to Herr Hitler. Every inducement was offered him to enter the way of peaceful negotiation.

The Polish Government had accepted this principle of negotiation. Herr Hitler deliberately and with set purpose made negotiation impossible. Instead, he chose to embark upon a war of naked aggression, and this country and France have in consequence fulfilled their undertaking to Poland, an undertaking with which you are all familiar, an undertaking into which we had entered with full publicity before the world as long as last April.

Mockery of Good Faith

The German Chancellor carried cynical dissimulation so far as finally to invade Poland because Poland had failed to accept peace proposals which she had never even received from the German Government. There has never been a more flagrant mockery of international good faith.

We have always desired to live and let live. We considered that there was no dispute that could not be resolved by peaceful means if once the threat of force were removed, and other nations have shared our point of view. Poland was all ready to negotiate, as Czechoslovakia was ready to negotiate a year ago. Herr Hitler has preferred force. He has made the choice; he must suffer the decision. For us now there will be no turning back. We have no quarrel with the German people, but there can be no lasting peace until Naziism and all it stands for, in oppression, cruelty and broken faith, is banished from the earth. This is an issue that admits of no compromise.

First, then, our conscience is clear.

But, secondly, our memory is long. Herr Hitler has claimed that his sole aim was to remedy the injustices of the treaty of Versailles, which he contended was the root of all evil. This it was, we are told, which had forced him to build his colossal armaments, to march his legions into Austria, to imprison its chancellor, to absorb Austria into the German Reich.

Looking at the Record

This it was that compelled him to break faith with the British and French Governments, and despite his pledge, so recently and so solemnly reaffirmed, to invade and subdue Czechoslovakia and to attempt to reduce her people to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

This it was that left Herr Hitler—we are assured—with no alternative but to turn against Poland with whom some five years ago he had solemnly signed a pact which was to run for 10 years. And a pact, you will recall, which laid down that the status of Danzig and the Polish Corridor would, by consent of both Poland and Germany, remain unchanged until 1944.

Five time in the last 80 years the rulers of Germany have embarked with only the slightest pretext upon a war of aggression. Against peaceful Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, against France in 1870, against the whole world in 1914 to 1918, and now against France, Poland and Great Britain in 1939.

With such a record her present rulers, had they been honest and sincere, might well have thought that they should accept to negotiate with nations who wanted nothing more than to live at peace with Germany, and who, as the documents which have been published show, excluded no subjects from peaceful discussion.

Herr Hitler and his Nazi associates would have none of it. Flouting all the lessons of history, ignoring or deriding even their own country's experience of British character, they preferred yet once more the path of lawlessness, the path of misery and of bloodshed, the path of anarchy and want. Let the Nazi leaders ask themselves now to what destiny they are leading the German people.

Our conscience then is clear. Our memory is long, and thirdly, our determination is unshaken.

This war has broken out in circumstances which have no parallel. Herr Hitler is invading Poland with the help of overwhelming numbers and marked air superiority, while he acts on the defensive in the West. These methods are leading to strange illusions among the Nazi leaders which had best be dispelled at once.

Let there be no mistake about this. Our determination to see this war through to the end is unshaken. We must make it clear to the Nazi leaders and if we can to the German people that this country—as the Prime Minister said—has not gone to war about the fate of a far-away city in a foreign land. We have decided to fight to show that aggression does not pay, and the German people must realize that this country means to go on fighting until that goal is reached.

Ready for Long War

The people of this country are ready to fight a very long war to the bitter end if that must be to rid the world of Hitlerism and all that Hitlerism implies.

In the meanwhile, let the Nazi leaders take heed and let us all take encouragement from what has been happening in the British commonwealth of nations during the last few days.

One by one the free peoples of that great association have been accepting the risks and responsibilities which the United Kingdom has taken upon itself. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa each in turn have given the answer to the challenge, each in turn has made the cause its own.

For some of us the challenge has come a second time in our generation. There must be no second mistake. Out of the welter of suffering to be endured we must fashion a new world that is something better than a stale reflection of the old, bled white.

It had been better could we have set ourselves to the task in a world at peace. Herr Hitler has decided otherwise.

Naziism a Passing Phase

Naziism, however, is but a passing phase. Like all systems built upon force it cannot endure—in the long roll of history it will count but as a spasm of acute pain. The suffering will be bitter, the devastation wide. But what really matters is what follows after.

Can we do better this time? Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? Can frontiers and faiths, language and commerce serve to unite nations and not divide them? Can we create a true unity in Europe? Can we set before it a common aim of service? Can we inspire it with common ideals of freedom, toleration and mercy? This is what must be. While the Nazi system exists it cannot be. And the Nazi system and all that it implies must go.

By Herr Hitler's own decision our new civilization must be built throughout a world of war. We would have wished it otherwise. But our new civilization will be built just the same, for some forces are bigger than men, and in that new civilization will be found liberty and opportunity and hope for all.

Eden Lists Points Against Hitlerism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 12

Anthony Eden, Britain's Dominions Secretary, in his radio address last night listed the three major aspects of the British attitude in its "fight against Hitlerism." He said:

"Our conscience then is clear. Our memory is long. . . . Our determination is unshaken."

The speech was widely accepted as Britain's answer to German hints that England might be dissuaded from carrying on the war.

German Soldiers Asked to Preserve War Mementoes

BERLIN (AP)—The main Archives Department of the National Socialist Party has appealed to soldiers and Germans at home and abroad to forward documents and mementoes.

The purpose is to record for posterity "the spirit and principles of National Socialism, the readiness of the people to serve the Führer and the comradeship of one and all who form our community life."

A list of desired material included: Reports from the front and other experiences, battle poetry, new song lyrics, examples of "atrocity" stories revealed through pamphlets and posters, "faked" pictures, caricatures, and insignia of German nationals and enemy groups.

Reich Builds Huge Camp For 12,500 War Prisoners

BERLIN (AP)—A mammoth camp for war prisoners, capable of accommodating 12,500 men is being erected on the outskirts of Görlitz.

War captives are kept busy digging drainage ditches, laying light and communication wires and otherwise finishing up the new camp. It consists of 50 tents, each with room for 250 persons. A high barbed wire barricade surrounds the camp while guards patrol within. Guards also watch from towers equipped with machine guns and flood lights.

The Trek of Diplomats From Warsaw to Small Towns

SNIATYN, Poland, Sept. 12 (AP) —(By Courier to the Polish-Rumanian Frontier)—Because they must follow the Government to which they have been assigned, foreign diplomats with their families and staffs have experienced gruelling hardship in a 400-mile trek from Warsaw to this tiny village not far from the Russian frontier.

The experiences they have gone through make up one of the most amazing chapters of the fierce, undeclared war in Poland.

The writer followed the trek of the diplomats. I saw them, utterly exhausted, sleeping in ditches beside their parked automobiles. I have seen them pedaling bicycles or doing more walking in a day than they would ordinarily in a year.

U. S. "Embassy"

The American "Embassy" here is a small wooden building. Ambassador Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr., and his wife sleep on mattresses made of canvas sacks filled with newly cut hay.

[Reports of the State Department did not confirm the presence of the American Embassy at Sniatyn. Washington officials said they could not disclose the location of the Embassy.]

There is no running water. A street full of peasant carts is the front yard. Food is obtained in a restaurant where you must partly serve yourself.

In this new United States "Embassy" were Ambassador and Mrs. Biddle; young Peggy Thompson-Schulze, daughter of Mrs. Biddle, and Miss Mary Willes Mackenzie of Hopkinsville, Ky., private secretary to Mrs. Biddle.

Here also work North Winship, counselor; L. M. Harrison, second secretary, and C. Burke Elbrick, third secretary.

The first move of the Ambassador and his staff was to a quiet spot in South-Central Poland called Nalenczow. Twenty-four hours after arrival—while some of the diplomatic parties were still arriving—a new request to move on was given.

In the middle of night the caravan of diplomatic cars started another lengthy drive.

Through villages and towns that slept ghostly dark and quiet in fear of air raids the diplomats trekked onward. Occasionally they stopped for gasoline, rationed sparingly. They got refreshments at wayside houses. Often without lights, they drove at snail's pace along pitch black roads, caught between military transports and marching soldiers.

Leaving Warsaw, Mr. Harrison stopped his car as a small Polish training plane landed close beside the road. The pilot ran for cover, signalling to Mr. Harrison to do likewise. There was a terrific roar and they saw a German bomber swoop low to demolish the Polish plane with bombs and machine guns.

Abrupt Visitor

Dramatic episodes now are becoming almost routine to the diplomats in their new manner of living, far removed from their luxurious homes back in Warsaw.

At Nalenczow Mr. Biddle sat talking with other diplomats in a darkened garden. There was confusion and shooting overhead. Two planes were battling far above.

Then came a crash at the far end of the garden and a German pilot descended with his parachute.

Cities and villages in the Rumanian Border Province of Bukowina were becoming a vast refugee camp today as thousands of Poles, fleeing before the advancing German army, crossed the frontier in search of safety.

Although none of the Polish border towns has yet been bombed, all were reported taking extreme precautions against air raids. In some places even the lighting of matches was prohibited after dark.

Polish Government offices were striving to reorganize in scattered towns and villages near the Russian border and to untangle the confused situation.

Liege Fair Suspends Because of Conflict

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Liege International Fair is closing prematurely because of the war, and officials suggested the buildings might be converted into barracks, or refugee quarters.

Men Seas Apart Converse; Wondering Public Listens

Behind the Microphone

Four men in four cities chatted with each other across the Atlantic Ocean — while the United States listened in.

International eavesdropping by radio was possible for American listeners through the series of unique four-way talks recently arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting System, who conceived it. CBS observers in London, Paris, New York, and Washington exchanged comments on the European situation with the casualness and ease of a group of neighbors on the same party line.

Born of emergency, this spectacular radio hookup caught the fancy of the American listening public. There have been probably equally as brilliant technical stunts done by radiocasters. But the idea of being "on the inside" of affairs while they were happening was an impression conveyed by the several programs of this type which were radiocast.

For the development of this technical feat. one should know of A. H. Petersen, assistant traffic manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who conceived it. Mr. Petersen got the idea that if the network's European commentators could be linked up so that they could talk to each other, the American radio public would get as complete a picture of the situation as was humanly possible, and get it promptly. This would be an improvement over the method of introducing speakers one at a time from abroad in what the network called a "quick switch."

So the trans-Atlantic round robin scheme was taken into the laboratory by Mr. Petersen and engineers of the Columbia network. Suffice it to say the exact details of the trans-oceanic party line are a secret. But Mr. Petersen did reveal that his system consisted of a pair of telephone circuits, talking and receiving, from studios in both Paris and London to a master control board of the British Post Office, which organization controls all British wires. From the British control board circuits led to a pair of trans-Atlantic telephone links to the United States. These in turn connected with a pair of circuits linking the New York and Washington studios of CBS.

Batteries of "bridging amplifiers" in both London and New York, linking all these land and water channels, permitted the CBS commentators to hear each other through headphones without hearing themselves, while to take part they merely had to speak into a microphone in front of each one of them. The system was tested for accuracy in CBS's studios in New York. Four separate studios represented the four cities to be linked.

The system worked perfectly, and Mr. Petersen waited for a real test, which came several weeks ago, when a peak in the European crisis arrived bringing demands for virtually hourly reports to American radio listeners. On a Friday afternoon, Mr. Petersen was given notice by CBS to arrange for a four-way hookup with London and Paris on the immediate Sunday. With no time to send diagrams of his system abroad, he "camped" on the trans-Atlantic phone for several hours with engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the British Post Office, and the Bitish Broadcasting Corporation, and arranged for the hookups.

Simplicty was the virtue of the scheme. Previously considered trans-Atlantic hookups of this type, according to Mr. Petersen, would have required nearly all the telephone circuits there are. With a celerity remarkable in the annals of the BPO, the Atlantic party line was set up and completed just three hours before the first test programs on Sunday afternoon.

As letters and phone calls to the Columbia network testified, the four-way hookup worked like a charm. A remarkable stride in informal communication had been achieved.

'Peace' Feelers in Berlin; Reich Blames War on Britain

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Persons close to the German Foreign Office saw in Britain's readiness for a war of three years or more, not only an answer to the "peace offer" of Field Marshal Hermann Göring Sept. 9, but also proof that Britain had been preparing for war for a long time.

One authoritative commentator even went so far as to say Britain encouraged Poland, merely to have an excuse for entering, on Poland's side, a war of world dimensions.

Despite Britain's determined attitude, peace feelers seemed to continue.

They apparently were directed especially at France, of whom Marshal Göring said Germany wants nothing.

There were suggestions in informed quarters that Poland might yet obtain a "decent, sensible peace," if she would "raise the white flag of surrender."

Axis Partners in Touch

This presupposed, however, it was stated emphatically, that Britain and France also would call the war off. It was freely admitted that Rome and Berlin, the Axis partners, were in constant touch on the situation. This indicated to observers that Premier Benito Mussolini is carrying the main burden of still attempting to localize the conflict.

Statements by political leaders and the press were interpreted as forceful suggestions to the small neutral states that it might be expedient for them to resist "violations of their neutrality by Britain" and the British blockade which hits their trade.

The general impression in Government circles was that Britain's calculation on a war of at least three years' duration meant the British would attempt a blockade as their chief weapon.

But leaders said that, with access to large and small neutral states which was lacking in 1914, the blockade now was less likely to succeed. Other quarters indicated German submarines would sink any ship carrying to Britain articles labelled contraband by Britain. These quarters said the submarines would proceed by international rules of submarine warfare.

"What they try to cut us off from," said one official, "we will in turn try to prevent reaching England."

Trade with Neutrals

It was stated in informed circles, the British blockade might force such countries as Yugoslavia, Rumania, Russia, Denmark, and The Netherlands to deal with Germany more extensively than normally would be the case.

Domestically, Germany took additional restrictive measures in the matter of consumption of materials. A decree was issued forbidding the use of automobiles after Sept. 20, except in the interests of the State. Private use of cars will be permitted only by special permit issued upon proof of necessity.

Berlin's streetcar and omnibus service, which was limited a week ago, was reduced further by the shortening of service on many lines.

Berlin newspapers displayed prominently a dispatch saying that Russian ships en route to England with cargoes of lumber had been ordered to return to their home ports. The item was another of the increasing number of hints that Germany expects substantial aid from Russia.

South African Troops 'Only For Home Defense'

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 12 (AP)—Gen. J. C. Smuts, new Prime Minister of British South Africa, which joined England last week in a declaration of war against Germany, said yesterday "neutrality would have been dishonorable."

He added that South African troops would be used only for "home defense," and explained:

"Germany's declared policy expressly includes her former colonies. The fight for Danzig is but the eve of a fight for Southwest Africa."

[Germany's colony there was mandated to South Africa after the World War.]

Trinidad to Co-operate

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Trinidad Legislature has adopted unanimously a resolution pledging fullest co-operation with the British Government.

German Churches Are Placed Under War Restrictions

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—It was officially disclosed today that Roman Catholic and Protestant churches had been placed under wartime restrictions, but spokesmen said the measures were made necessary by the war and did not constitute an attempt to interfere with the church.

Under the restrictions the number of Roman Catholic church publications, such as diocesan organs and natural scientific and religious research publications, will be limited to five. This was attributed to rationing of paper.

Some churches have been closed. These are in outlying sections and it was explained worshipers there could not reach bomb shelters in time in case of emergency.

Work was reported continuing as usual at Fallersleben, seat of Germany's huge "People's Car" industry. With the rationing of gasoline, however, most workers have been unable to operate automobiles.

Similarly, it was said that construction was uninterrupted on the huge workers' resort being built to accomodate 20,000 on Rugen Island, off the north coast of Germany.

The labor front announced the teaching of apprentices was being speeded. It was said Germany feels a shortage of skilled workers.

Finns Asked to Assist In Finland's Neutrality

HELSINKI, Finland (AP)—Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko radiocast an appeal to all Finns to help the Government safeguard Finland's neutrality, to avoid any word or deed that might be misunderstood abroad. He said Finland will try to maintain trade relations with warring nations on an identical basis, favoring neither side.

Curfew for Jews

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Government has ordered all Jews to be off the streets at 8 p. m. The Jewish community was advised privately of the curfew order and told to inform all Jews.

It was said the order has the effect of a decree but it was not announced publicly. This meant the Jewish theater would have to quit night performances, it was assumed.

Rail Shops Reopen for 700

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12 (AP) —Approximately 700 men were ordered yesterday to return to work at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shops here. W. E. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager, said a seasonal upturn in business necessitated the re-employment.

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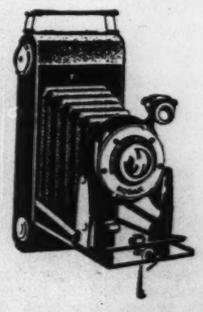
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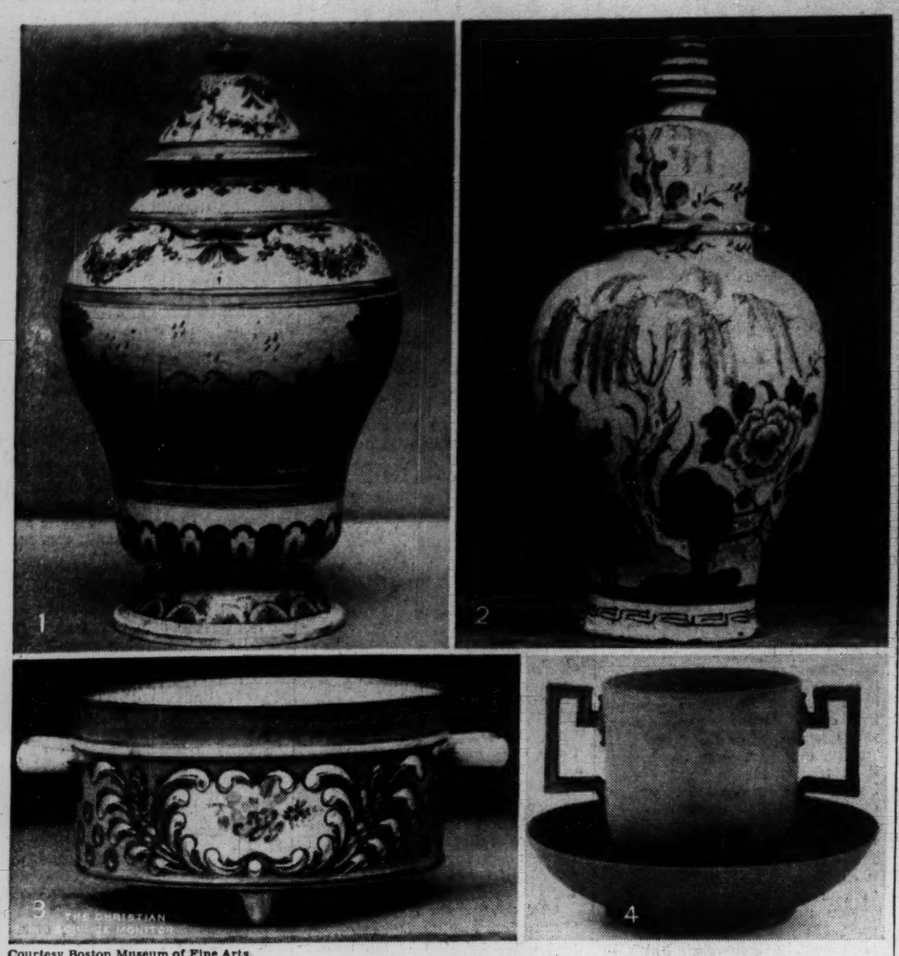
A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Above are shown representative items found in the extensive collection of china and earthenware newly arranged at Boston Museum of Fine Arts. . . . At top, left, is a French polychrome covered vase of Louis XIV period, decorated with a mansion set in a formal garden of flower beds and clipped trees. . . . At right is Delft porcelain covered vase of early 1700's, its blue decoration imitating the Chinese mode. . . . Below, left, appears a two-handled Sevres decorated cup of peculiar angular design. . . . The cup and saucer at right, below, was a gift to the Boston Museum from the Royal Porcelain Manufactory of Saxony. It is unglazed, and is of importance for having been made by Böttger in 1707, in course of his efforts to discover how to produce true porcelain.

Ceramics Freshly Displayed

The extent of the collection of European ceramics at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is emphasized by the new arrangement of many former exhibits and by the addition of a number of pieces of pottery and porcelain not on view for some years because of lack of exhibition facilities.

The present arrangement reveals a rich variety of types and forms which may now be studied under most favorable conditions. The tiresome arrangement of numerous wares in a sequence of galleries has been avoided. Instead, the nucleus of the collection, in which English examples are most abundantly represented, is a selection of English pottery and porcelain.

It is supplemented by individual collections of pottery and porcelain of all countries, shown elsewhere in the Department of Decorative Arts near related period rooms and galleries. Thus a number of Chelsea figurines and tea services are exhibited near the Newland Manor Room. In the cabinets of the Marblehead Room is displayed a group of eighteenth century blue and white ware. French porcelains are shown near eighteenth century French rooms and galleries. Wedgwood jasper ware is placed in a contemporary mahogany secretary in an 18th century English gallery.

Such arrangements make for easy mental definition of the characteristics which distinguish the various types of European porcelain. Also, it permits a comparative study of the porcelain of a given period and other contemporary objects, such as silver, furniture, and textiles.

The group of English pottery and porcelain begins with a case of Whieldon types and salt-glazes including examples of cauliflower ware, and those with agate and tortoise-shell glazes, and a very fine Whieldon wall vase.

Bristol and Leeds types, and early Staffordshire cream wares, are in the next pottery case. These include such rare survivors as a brasier, and a covered shaker for beating eggs. A puzzle pitcher here has an interesting landscape medallion depicting the sheds of an early pottery works.

Late eighteenth century Staffordshire ware, including examples of copper-plate printing and lustreware, and a piece decorated in the popular Willow pattern are in the next case, while opposite it are representative examples of jasper wares and basalts.

In another group are pieces from the Chelsea factory, both figures and tea services. Unusual are the goat-and-bee jug, the octofoil chocolate pot, and the salt dishes with the triangle mark.

A summary of European porcelain types is shown in newly set up wall cases in Gallery 30. This begins with the unglazed redware cup and saucer, a fine ware made by Boettger two years before his discovery of true porcelain in 1709. The cup and saucer were presented to the Museum by the Royal Porcelain Manufactory of Saxony. From this early ware the exhibit travels through countries and decades to early nineteenth century Sevres.

Spanish pottery of the eighteenth century has been added to the exhibits in the Spanish gallery, where the albarello and dish of fifteenth century Valencian ware are the focal point in a case of early Hispano-Moresque pottery. Italian and Dutch pottery exhibits are unchanged in their favorable location, where they may be studied in conjunction with other arts of Italy and the Netherlands of the same period.

Because of the freedom always enjoyed in the making of pottery and porcelain, there is probably no other medium of the sixteenth to the nineteenth century which reflects more completely the currents of artistic influence which flowed from one European country to another at this time; and from the Orient and Near East to Europe. In its variety and charm, the collection at the Boston Museum is a rich source for the study of cultural history.

Courtesy Art Institute of Chicago

The people of all nationalities reveal their love of color more conspicuously in their dress than in any other way. This decorative art of costumes holds abundant interest for study of design, as well as evidence for comparative understanding of racial tastes

A Popular Folk Arts Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The exhibition of Folk Art from the Florence Dibell Bartlett collection has proved one of the most popular shows at the Art Institute this summer. For one reason it is full of color, and we all love that, peasants or bourgeoisie, even though we don't always have the courage to wear it or use it.

Folk Art, as distinguished from Fine Art, may be called the result of the instinctive desire of people to have everything they use in daily life as handsome as it is useful. Thus in this exhibition the objects range from costumes to painted Easter eggs and gingerbread picture-cookies.

The display covers a wide geographical area and yet all harmonizes well. The countries represented are Czechoslovakia, Greek Islands, Hungary, Palestine, Poland, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Of course, each of these countries has its own peculiar art idioms, and an expert in folk art would have little difficulty in showing why this or that item came from a definite country. To those of us, however, who are not specialists but only admirers of beautiful design, the similarities are much more striking than the differences. Human beings under somewhat similar conditions seem to react in about the same way. These costumes, ceramics, embroideries, and other articles of daily use are evidence this is true.

It is distressing to hear that this beautiful art of the common people seems to be retreating rapidly before the cheaper work of the machine. It will require very sympathetic encouragement if it is to be stimulated and revived.

Folk art is distinguished by its color and loved for its color, and it would seem that most of the hues employed are brilliant ones. But the understanding with which they are used keeps them from blinding and raw effects. Just as in oriental rugs, they are most frequently used in small quantities, opposed to each other and surrounded with black outlines. Two or three different kinds of red can thus be made to dwell together in harmony, when a more sophisticated designer might have found the problem difficult.

Hosts of people from the countries here represented have emigrated to America and have become loyal, fine citizens. And because they have individual cultural heritages of this kind they are in a position to make contributions that will help our country to become a more chromatic and interesting place to live in, provided they do not discard the old traditions too quickly. Because the period of adjustment is hard, and new ideas seem to crowd out old convictions, an exhibition of this type is of peculiar value, as it shows a respect for old-world cultures of the non-political variety.

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American Views on "Old Blue" China

The Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia in 1876 proved to be the awakening bell for collectors of ancestral furnishings in the United States. Celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, a multitude of things associated with that event and with the signers of the momentous document were displayed for months with conspicuous honors. Seen by great numbers of visitors, and read about by still more, the consciousness was spread that old family belongings might be worthy of respect for their associations and worth preservation for their decorative value.

Sought Early by Collectors

China ware seems to have been the subject first of all to arouse enthusiasm for collecting, and two years after the Centennial a little book, "The China Hunters' Club," was printed. Since then, every class of things, from wrought iron to silver; from coopers' tools to finest mahogany furniture, has attracted its own group of admirers and special collectors.

With all this variety of attractions in the decorative arts of the past, china holds a firm place in the esteem of connoisseurs at large as well as a special position in the interests of many. This is shown by the growth of such groups as the Wedgwood Club and the China Club, and by our published reports of a great sale of many hundred pieces of "Old Blue" Staffordshire ware.

These historical views which were produced between 1818 and 1830, for some thirty years have been a special subject of search and study.

While prices of these richly colored dishes have mounted to almost fabulous figures paid for certain American views, four books have appeared on the china ware since 1890, the latest until now having been published in 1902. The new volume is titled, "American Historical Views on Staffordshire China," written by Ellouise Baker Larsen, and published by Doubleday, Doran Company, New York City, at $10.

A Long-Time Student

A collector of this ware for 20 years, Mrs. Larsen's knowledge has come through constant search for accuracy in all the many details which develop in a specific field. Printed or impressed names identify makers of most important pieces, but when these are lacking, design details are sometimes relied on. A dozen or more borders have been assuredly connected with as many potteries, so the works of Wood, Stevenson, Clews, Ridgeway, Stubbs and others are usually quickly separated.

Nearly 700 collectors' items are listed here, each with data often both historical and technical. This is about a third more than have been scheduled before, and over 130 of them are shown in halftones. The process of transfer printing is clearly explained and pictured; all subjects of views printed on the china are to be found in both a special and a general index. It seems certain that this volume will stand for many years as the final authority in its field, for it is the result of mature and long-continued and expert search, and the sifting of all known information. **C. G. B.**

New Fireplaces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

Anyone who has sat before an open fire in his own home on a cold winter evening knows well the peculiar pleasure and comfort to be derived from the experience. In the colonial days fireplaces were for necessary use, fitted into the general surroundings and gave strength and character to the forefathers' homes. In the better ones, the unsightly brick of the chimney was faced with wood panelling, carried out in the architectural style of the period.

In some modern houses and apartments we still find the open fireplace, but frequently with its broad expanse of brick taking up one end or side of a room and adding nothing to the symmetry or harmony of the surroundings.

One Winter Enough

After staring at a fireplace of this type for one winter, the writer concluded to do something about it. He secured a piece of ⅜" ply board large enough to cover the entire breast of the chimney between the floor and mantel and cut out an opening for the fireplace itself.

The right proportion of brick was left at the sides and at top of the opening, and the opening and entire outside edge and under the mantle was faced with a suitable molding. Then with a somewhat narrower molding two vertical panels (a short and a longer one) were made on each end of the fireplace, extending from the floor to the mantel and giving the effect of a supporting pilaster; and likewise over the opening a longer panel. A plastic ornament of Adam design was placed in each of the upper shorter panels on either end of the fireplace and a longer ornament of the same design in the panel over the opening.

Cost, $25 or Less

As a result the writer believes he has a well-proportioned Adam fireplace of pleasing design and construction, and all at a cost of not to exceed $25. This includes the services of a carpenter, which could be dispensed with in case one had sufficient mechanical ability to do the work himself.

An architect's suggestions as to proportion and design might be helpful, but anyone with ordinary artistic sense—with the help of pictures to be found in our magazines and with a little experimenting—could make a fireplace mantel that would certainly be an improvement over some of those we have to look at. **T. W. D.**

A Home for One—A Renovation Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

"Just because a woman's alone—spinster, old maid or bachelor girl—is no reason why she can't have a home of her own!" So I declared to myself in a mood of revolt. "After all, love of home is an instinctive quality, and a woman doesn't necessarily have a husband and a family to possess one!"

This outburst came when, after years of activity in the business and professional world, I found release from the tyranny of time clocks and rigid schedules, appointments and conferences. There was suddenly acquired leisure in which to become acquainted with myself and my real desires. Desperately tired of rented rooms, hotels and apartments; of packing, unpacking, and repacking my books and other prized possessions, I wanted a house of my own. A place of quiet and peace where I might stir up a gingerbread at four o'clock in the afternoon, or weed a garden by moonlight, if I chose. Where I could listen undisturbed to my favorite radio programs, or read, meditate, dream.

Like most other retired business women, I had the foresight to save and plan for the oncoming years. Capital, however, was not large and in order to gratify yearning, an inexpensive little dwelling must be sought. The simplest way to get this, I discovered, was to buy a neglected house—one that was structurally sound—and give it new life and being. And what home-loving woman would not get a thrill out of showing what she could do along that line!

Three things were demanded—a fireplace, a porch, a view—all finally found. To be sure it was a discouraged little house, unadorned, dirty clay color, standing in the center of a barren lot where there was no vegetation, not even grass. But these are small obstacles when the homing instinct is aroused.

Working side by side with a handy man, I gave the little house a thorough rejuvenation, surprising myself by ability at wielding a paint brush, pulling out nails, filling holes with plastic wood. What matter if one's person was paint besmeared and fingernails broken!

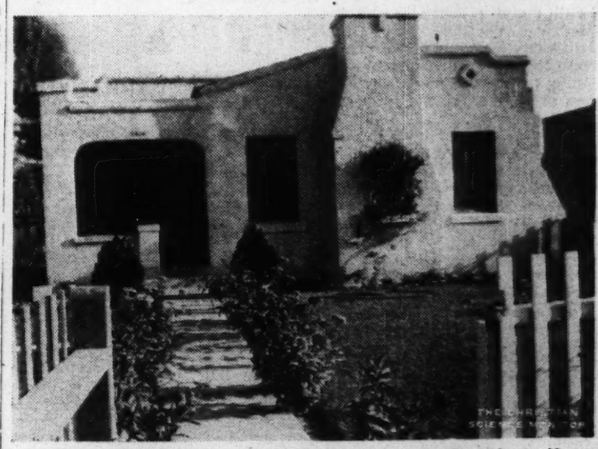
As soon as the house was painted cream with trim of Mexican blue, it began to look desirable. And when the yard was raked smooth, grass seed planted, and a homey-looking picket fence constructed, there came a feeling of contentment every time I happily clicked the Mexican-blue gate that set off the cream-colored fence.

In the back yard there was a roofless structure of indeterminate purpose, sadly in need of repairs. Just as the handy man was about to tear it down, I called a halt. It would be perfect for sun-bathing and for sleeping under the stars on warm nights! Wher repaired and painted to match the house (with a canvas cot inside) a platform was added on the shady side, covered with a cream and blue awning, deck chairs set on the improvised porch and I called it the tea house. Here, on long summer afternoons, I read, lounge, watch the shadows on the nearby mountains, or share cool drinks and cakes (made in the compact little kitchen) with any friend who may drop in.

The back yard in which this tiny house stands boasted nothing but a crop of weeds. Now it has a green carpet of velvet grass. Blue morning glories wander across the fence and a tiny rock garden of my own making flaunts lavender and pink rock verbenas.

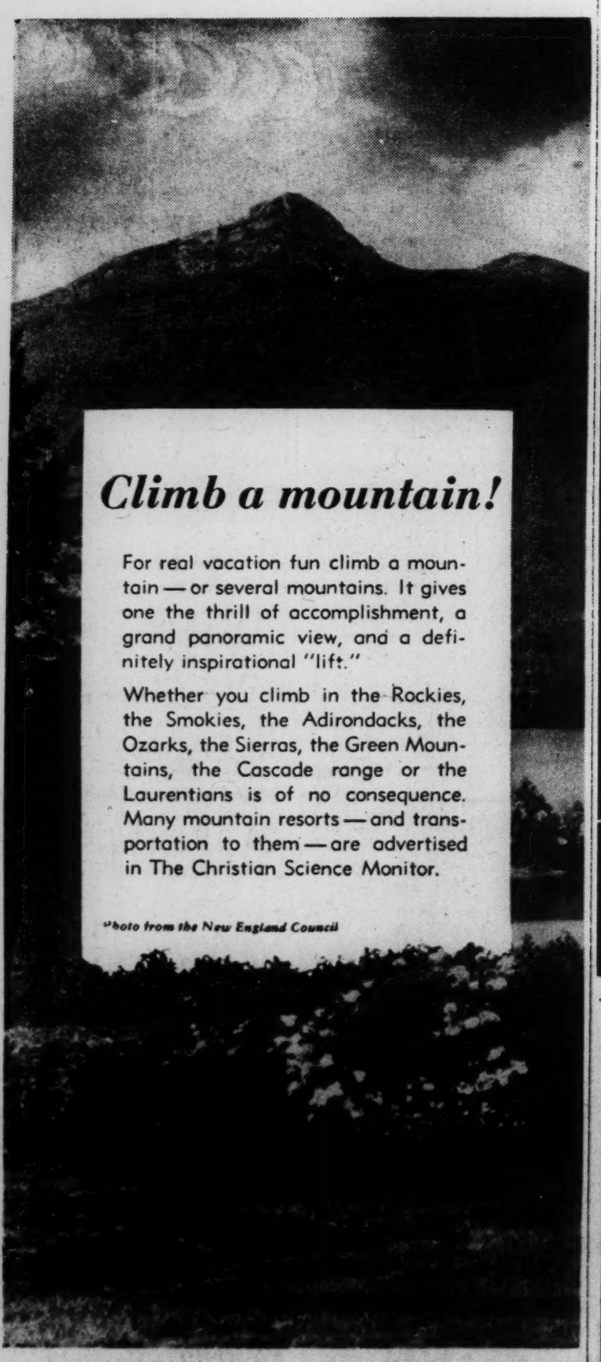
The renovated house has living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath—a real home. In summer I can watch the ever-changing, drifting clouds; the sunsets and the mountains from the front porch. Birds alight and linger, unafraid of my presence, sip from the improvised drinking fountain made from a pound can painted blue inside and out, and surrounded by colored rocks. They shall have a cement fountain some day!

In winter there is the same view from the window over my desk; or, comfortable in an easy chair, I watch the flickering flames of an open wood fire while listening to favorite symphonic music coming over the air. Though alone, I have a home—a place which to indulge personal idiosyncrasies, entertain friends, and enjoy peace and contentment. **M. R. J.**



The little remodeled house, looking from the blue gate, twin conifers either side the porch steps and zinnias lining the walk.

The roofless building is for sun-bathing, and its shaded porch for leisure and for guests. The remodeled house is in the background.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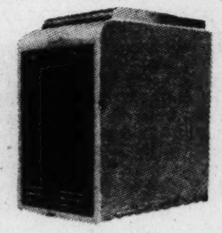

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MacMillan Expedition Back From Arctic

Wide World

Commander Donald B. MacMillan With His Wife and Bowdoin Crew

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine—Back from the northern wastelands! Commander MacMillan's party in a 6,000-mile exploratory cruise reached points 300 miles above the Arctic Circle and measured Umanako Glacier off northwestern Greenland. It was found to move southward 15 feet a day. Left to right with Mrs. MacMillan and the Commander are William Deacon of Winthrop, Maine, George Murphy, Jr., of Pleasantville, N. Y., Eugene Woodward of Newton, Mass., and Sumner Smith of Lexington, Mass. The husky pups came from the North country.

Battle to Retain Arms Embargo Is On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — In advance of any summoning of an extra session of Congress, the possibly decisive and historic debate between isolationists and those who favor opening American munitions markets to belligerent nations has already begun here.

Senator William E. Borah, (R) of Idaho, leader of the isolationist group, returned here yesterday, issued a statement, and conferred with several of his colleagues who are mobilizing to oppose President Roosevelt's foreign policies. Today, one of them, Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota, author of the original neutrality bill, blasted away at the President's policies as leading the nation through commercial involvement down the road to war.

On the other hand, to emphasize the nonpartisan nature of the present struggle, Representative Dudley A. White, (R) of Ohio, a member of the G. O. P. Steering Committee in that body, issued a statement urging repeal of the arms embargo, as the President asks, but coupling it with enactment of a cash and carry provision on all exports to belligerents.

Denied at White House

At the White House, cognizance was taken of Senator Borah's criticisms when the President's Secretary, Stephen T. Early, denied the Senator's charge of press and radio censorship. "The Government," he said, "wants no censorship either of press or radio, and would like very much to see parity between the two in the dissemination and the discrimination of news . . . there has been no suggestion of press and radio censorship by the Government. In times like these, political opponents pull out their bogey men."

Senator Nye said he and his colleagues would lead a "last ditch fight"—which may mean a filibuster—against any attempt to lift the arms embargo. Senator Borah, on the other hand, denied any intention to participate in a filibuster but said: "I do feel that a matter of such great importance is entitled to be considered, to be discussed and debated in a sincere and honorable way, and I have no doubt in the world but that it will be."

Drew U. S. Into War

He opposed any attempt to apply cloture to the debate. Senator Borah minced no words in expressing his belief that repeal of the arms embargo, together with the Administration's general conduct of foreign affairs, "will inevitably bring us into the war."

Senator Nye said:

"Starting in 1914, we Americans revelled in a feast on profits available through sale of war supplies to warring Europe. . . . It was not long before we were prevailed upon to provide Europe with the credits and the money they needed if they were to continue buying from us. Step by step we let Europe use this love of ours for war trade as a club that came ultimately to rule our American course in foreign affairs. It ultimately destroyed our neutrality and dragged us to war.

"It was this experience that dictated the enactment of our present neutrality laws including the provision prohibiting the sale of munitions to nations at war. These laws had not only the signature of the President but his hearty approval. He spoke of them in 1936 as safeguards against our being drawn into other peoples' wars. Now he asks their repeal.

"Why?

"I can only surmise. We are all saying that we want and must stay out of Europe's wars but many of these same people are saying that we ought to sell England and France whatever they need of war supplies. Such contradictions cannot possibly live together. We cannot hope to be both in and out of Europe's war at the same time.

Safeguards Americans

"That is why those who are seeking repeal of the arms embargo are running into a real war in the legislative field. The arms embargo is too great a safeguard to the American people to permit its surrender without a last ditch fight.

Like Senator Borah, Senator Nye warned against "gag rule," and he foresaw support of the neutrality law.

"Is it any wonder," he asked, "that there are people who don't take seriously his speech of several days ago?"

He said some Senators had heard that assurances have been given France and Britain that the Johnson Act, prohibiting loans and credits to nations which have defaulted on their debts, would be repealed if the crisis impairs their existing credits.

Senator Borah said:

"There is no time when fair and open and courageous consideration and discussion of public questions are more essential for the protection of the public interests than when we are under the sway of emergency sentiments.

"We hear and read rather strange things these days, although we are supposed to be neutral and not yet openly participating in the war. Nevertheless, there is constant suggestion about the censorship of the press, of the radio, curtailing public discussion and shutting off debate."

It was the first of these suggestions that Mr. Early denied.

The Idaho Senator defended the Senate against responsibility, by failing to repeal the embargo, for the outbreak of war. He said:

"It had no effect whatever because the roots of that situation were much deeper and culminated with the Russo-German pact."

Senator Borah objected to confining the extra session to neutrality, and thought it should remain sitting in order to keep an eye on Administration policy. He thought Congress would desire to remain in session throughout the crisis.

Mr. White's neutrality proposals follow lines likely to attract much national support. He urged repeal of the arms embargo, "return to international law," and four positive steps:

1. Cash and carry restrictions.
2. American citizens traveling on the ships of belligerent nations must do so at their own risk.
3. The bans against financial involvements should be continued.
4. National Munitions Control Board should be retained.

"Under this plan," he said, "the same set of rules would apply to all nations and our country would not be in a war-provoking role of discrimination. This would lift the embargo on American shipments. The terms would be equal for all. Any nation which could not then buy from our farms and factories would suffer the handicap by reason of their own limitations and through no penalty or responsibility of ours."

Italian Liners Put to Sea; Germans Close N. Y. Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The Italian Line, whose steamship service between New York and Europe was suspended on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, resumed operations here today when the steamship Roma left this port with 320 passengers bound for Naples and Genoa. The Rex, sister ship of the Roma, is in mid-ocean, and is expected to arrive here Sept. 16, and the Conte di Savoia a week later.

Resumption of trans-Atlantic schedules by the Italian Line was seen in shipping circles here as assurance that Italy would not enter the war in Europe for at least three weeks, since to declare its belligerency during this time would leave its vessels on the high seas prey to enemies.

The steamship Bergensfjord of the Norwegian America Line, preceded the Roma to sea by a few hours, carrying 150 passengers for Oslo, Norway. Officials of the Line said they were making no special arrangements for evacuation of Americans from Scandinavian countries and that regular schedules were being maintained. The Bergensfjord is scheduled to leave Oslo for New York on Sept. 27.

The Arandora Star, under charter to the Cunard White Star Line, arrived in New York with 441 passengers, including 260 American citizens, and $17,500,000 in gold. The steamship out of Southampton and Cherbourg on Sept. 1, followed a zigzag course, completely blacked out at night, and it was said she sighted nine submarines.

German Offices Close

Further indications of the complete disruption of German shipping was had here in the announcement by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines that they would close their New York offices at the end of this month. The two companies, which have been occupying one office here under a joint directorship, notified 200 employees that their services would not be required after the end of this month.

Simultaneously the Furness Bermuda Line (British), a subsidiary of Furness, Withy & Company, announced it would cancel operations at the end of this week and the Furness Price Line, which operates to South America, already has closed passenger books and will withdraw its four passenger-cargo vessels when they complete present voyages. West Indies and Canadian services will continue on schedule, the Furness Company added.

The Champlain, of the French Line, painted a dull gray and with portholes hooded, slipped away from New York Harbor during the night, its destination unannounced. More than 450 members of the crew of the Ile de France which is still in port were aboard the Champlain when she steamed.

American shipping lines received information from the French Government on how to approach French coastal waters with greater safety, warning neutral vessels to exhibit international identification signals and respond to questions from shore stations or pilot ships.

Clearance Reports

Simultaneously, the United States Customs Service announced that henceforth publication of clearance of vessels for foreign ports, which had been suspended at outbreak of hostilities, would be resumed. This information will not be given out, however, until four days after a vessel has cleared port, thus giving such vessels the protection of not having their departure announced until far at sea.

Marine underwriters in New York announced a rise in war-risk rates on ships flying British, French, and Polish flags, rates being hoisted 50 per cent on imports to the United States and Canada. The rates of 3 per cent on United States flagships and 5 per cent for other craft were not changed.

Americans Still Stranded

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP) — Ten thousand Americans still are in the United Kingdom and Eire, the American Embassy disclosed today.

Seven thousand of these are in England, Scotland, and Wales and 4,000 of this number do not have passage to the United States.

The other 3,000 of the total are in Eire.

These figures include Americans working in the British Isles.

Five ships are en route to help bring home the remainder of the Americans. But one Embassy official said, "They are too small; we need big boats and lots of them."

Red Cross Aids Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The American Red Cross has formed a Repatriation Committee to aid Americans living abroad who are forced to return to this country because of the war. In Philadelphia, the Committee plans to provide food, clothing and shelter. Liners or warships will bring refugees here, if necessary.

Taking Profits Out of War: U. S. Leaders in Predicament

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Will the Government step in to "take the profits out of war"?

For the minute at least there is no definite answer to this sudden problem, although an Administration policy seems to be forming on the limited subject of farm products. Administration leaders have watched the stock market careening forward to higher prices daily in one of the most spectacular uprushes in history, led by the "war-babies," and ironically advancing most when the prospect was strongest that war would be protracted.

So far officials have had little to say publicly in the matter, no doubt basing their reticence, first, on surprise at the rapidity of the development; second, on the chance that it might be temporary; third, that to a large degree it is economically welcome, and, fourth, that it is undoubtedly very welcome politically to an Administration that would like to offer prosperity as an accomplished fact in 1940.

Suction Into War

Against these considerations are counter-weights, that commodity prices already are advancing, that consumers' protests are coming in, that the speculative intensity may develop a double danger of an unsound war-built boom, and subsequent collapse, and finally that the war profits may provide a suction toward the Allies which would have far-reaching effects on American foreign and domestic policy.

In the face of these conflicting forces, Mr. Roosevelt has so far made no positive announcement, though he has twice pointed out that there are now surplus supplies on nearly all farm goods. It is significant that Senator William E. Borah yesterday, as one of his arguments for urging a long session of Congress, urged the need for curbing "profiteering." Of the rise of this issue there can be no question, or of the momentous question faced by Mr. Roosevelt as to whether he should attempt to curb the movement, or let it run its course.

Stehen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said this morning that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed no concern so far over the stock market rise. For the moment, at least, no Administration curb seems forthcoming.

In the field of farm products the Administration has now given the first hint of the line which it may follow. Mr. Roosevelt yesterday suspended the marketing quotas of sugar as a means of fighting "speculative activity." In an accompanying statement he used words which at one point recalled the overproduction of food following 1918 which, in one instance, broke unploughed prairie land with a consequent "Dust Bowl" problem that has lasted two decades.

The Department of Agriculture may not see eye to eye with Mr. Roosevelt in this matter. Or to put it another way, their sympathies are now with the farmers who, it is said, stand to make a gain on higher farm prices. Points stressed there follow:

1. There are big surplus stocks of nearly all farm products: The corn carryover to take one instance is big, and the cotton carryover enormous.
2. Though farm prices are advancing they are still far below "parity," set by official statistics representing the prewar ratio between farm and other prices. Farmers, they argue, have been getting the short end of the stick for years and consumers should not complain now.

[Against this view other economists see a normal trend to lower farm prices through mechanization.]

3. The price spurt, coming in the fall, means farmers as well as middlemen will get a good deal of the benefit. This is true of the West's spring wheat (not winter wheat, already sold); corn, shucking of which by farmers comes in November and December; cotton, most of which is not yet ginned, and the like.
4. Bountiful crops ahead are reported by the United States Crop Reporting Board's estimate of production, issued yesterday, as indicated on Sept. 1. As a whole, crop increases are from 2 to 10 per cent compared with 1938. There are larger than average crops of apples, barley, corn, grain sorghums, and hay, beans, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets, peaches, pears, grapes, and many vegetables. To take only one instance, corn production is estimated at 2,523,092,000, as against a 10-year average of 2,309,674,000. There is already a corn carryover of about 450,000,000 bushels. Housewives should take comfort from such figures.

Consumers' Complaints

Against this view are complaints pouring in on the White House; consumers protests just arising; the fact that some farm products, notably tobacco, have been injured rather than benefitted by the war; an announcement in local papers here by the "Sanitary" Chain that it will do what it can to keep down prices, and the fear that overplanting next year will result. These dangers, however, appear to be afar off; the immediate fact is that Congress has declared a national policy of farm "parity" prices and now prices, by one means or another, are bounding up toward that parity.

Despite Mr. Roosevelt's sugar proclamation the present prospect accordingly is that moderate price advances will not be halted by the Aministration, though controls may be exercised. His action was made necessary, the President said in his sugar proclamation, by the war, by the extraordinary purchase of sugar by consumers, and by "the apparent speculative activity." He included a warning against an overproduction of sugar; "nor should anyone assume that increased acreage planted under the stimulus of war conditions," he said, "can be made permanent for purposes of determining future allotments."

But for the moment at least, the indications seem to be that Mr. Roosevelt is going to let farm prices ride. And the agriculturally-predominant Congress is apt to go along with him on this policy.

Travel to Turn to Americas As War Takes Europe Off Map

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With European travel cut off for an indefinite time, the major steamship companies operating in the United States now are turning ship prows toward the Caribbean, South America, the West Indies, Hawaii, Cuba, Mexico, and even the Far East. Varied and extensive cruises, ranging from a week to two months, are being offered at attractive rates.

Many of these cruises will be patronized by Americans who otherwise would have "wintered" at Italian and French Rivieras. Others will settle down at some semi-tropical resort, such as Bermuda, Jamaica, Hawaii, or Florida. California also will receive its quota. Winter sports will absorb a larger number of persons and such resorts in the United States and Canada already are making preparations to accommodate the increased throngs.

Florida undoubtedly will see one of its busiest seasons. Plans are being pushed to provide adequate transportation and housing facilities in all resort areas. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line will provide fast and frequent service to both the East and West Coast. The Seaboard will put its streamlined Silver Meteor on a daily schedule, while the Coast Line has the Budd Manufacturing Company rushing through two new streamliners which will be placed in operation early in December.

If the European war continues through next summer both the United States and Canada expect one of the heaviest travel movements in history. U. S. officials believe that both World Fairs will be kept open and that the railroads will offer trans-continental tours at rates comparable to those in effect this year.

* * *

The month of September is hibiscus time in Bermuda. From one end of the island to the other neat hedgerows are ablaze with these crimson blooms. Each night these hedges are trimmed and by morning they are covered with flowers again.

* * *

A banner season has gone down into the record books of the Canadian Pacific Railway's resorts of Banff Springs and Lake Louise. Following the heavy travel in July, last month again provided the heaviest count, based on the number of sleeping-car occupants, which exceeded by several hundreds the previous peak of August, 1937. The bulk of the rail traffic to the Canadian Rockies this year originated as usual in the United States.

* * *

A mighty river is the Amazon. Each minute of the day it empties 250,000,000 gallons of water into the ocean. It is 4,000 miles long and flows 600 miles out into the Atlantic

* * *

Throngs of vacationists still linger along the board walks of Ocean City, New Jersey, despite the fact Labor Day has past. Reasons for this, officials say, is due to the ideal weather which prevails at this resort during the month of September. Swimming is excellent and golf and tennis are played under cool and cloudless skies. The hotels and lodging houses along with the chief amusement centers have planned to remain open through the first week in October.

* * *

Nor does summer end after Labor Day at Oyster Harbors, Mass. Activities will continue here until mid-October. Several important conferences and a golf tournaments are scheduled for the coming weeks. Because Cape Cod waters do not become cool until late autumn, swimming, boating, and fishing are recreational sports which Oyster Harbors guests may enjoy for the remainder of the season.

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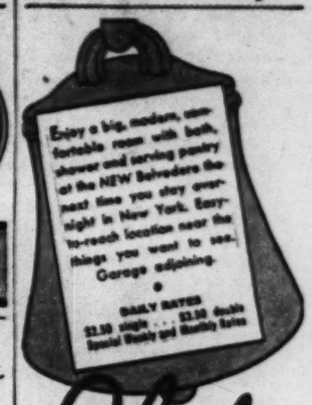
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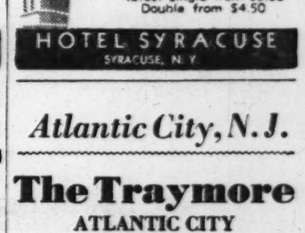

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The Home Forum

Shakespeare on the Mississippi

"OLD TIMES on the Mississippi," the first, unexpanded, and perhaps better-named version of "Life on the Mississippi," begins with a paragraph which describes the youthful ambitions of the young Mark Twain.

"When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi River. That was, to be a steamboatman. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first Negro minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steamboatman always remained."

Then, in one of the finest descriptive passages in American literature, Mark Twain goes on to describe the sleepy half-Southern town of Hannibal, Missouri, drowsing in the sunshine of a summer's morning, the majestic mile-wide Mississippi rolling along at its feet. Most of the long summer's day the then white town (it's red brick now) slept hat-over-face like the clerks of the Water Street stores. But twice a day, when the upriver packet for St. Louis and the down-river packet from Keokuk hove into sight around the points below and above the town, all of Hannibal sprang into wakeful activity.

* * *

That passage is one of the highlights of American literature. It drawls the American language, colloquial, tender, racy of the South, the West, and the river, when most of Mark Twain's writing contemporaries were speaking the formal once-removed English locutions of the Genteel Tradition. It's as American as corn on the cob or "chitlin's." Sentimental I may be, but that marvelous description of the waterfront's rise from somnolence into activity and subsequent lapse back into it affects me like Paul Robeson's singing of "Old Folks at Home." In it I hear America singing in her own voice. Reading it, I am much in love with my country and the ways of her people.

But just now I would like to call attention to the circus and Negro minstrel show Mark speaks of in his description of his boyish ambitions.

Everyone who has read "Huck Finn" remembers how the duke and the king put on Shakespeare for the benefit of a little one-horse "shackly" town in a big bend of the Big River. While the Arkansas audience of twelve laughed, and one small boy went to sleep, these two rapscallions minced, roared, and strutted their way through the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," the broad-sword conflict from "Richard III," and Hamlet's soliloquy. Now when I first read that scene—if I thought about its source at all—I put it down to Mark Twain's gift for humorous invention.

* * *

I have been looking through Professor Joseph S. Schick's recently published study, "The Early Theatre in Eastern Iowa." This book contains much information about the circuses and minstrel shows in the Upper Mississippi Valley to which Mark Twain refers in the paragraph on his boyish ambitions. Professor Schick's book establishes that circuses visited the upper river as early as the 1830's, showboats as early as the 1850's. Some of the circuses traveled by boat, but more often than not they gave their performances on land. Dramatic corps were parts of many of these circuses and the circuses put on spectacles with such titles as "Bedoins of the Desert," "Pocahontas Rescuing Captain Smith," and "Lovers of the Rhine." Scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," and "Richard III," were presented by H. M. Smith's Circus Company in Davenport, Iowa, in 1856. Now, if circuses played Davenport as early as 1838, if one circus's presentation of Shakespeare is recorded in Davenport in 1856, it is probable that there were other, unrecorded performances of Shakespeare in the valley of the Upper River by the traveling circuses, earlier and later than the recorded year of 1856. And it is likely, too, that circuses presented Shakespeare in Hannibal (170-odd river miles downriver from Davenport, and hence 170-odd miles closer to St. Louis) earlier than in Davenport. Mark Twain left Hannibal in 1853 at the age of eighteen. I haven't a doubt that, as a boy in Hannibal, he saw some such circus as H. M. Smith's present scenes from Shakespeare's plays (he certainly could have seen Shakespeare in a circus in Keokuk when he worked there as a printer in the fifties). And I haven't a doubt also that, when he wrote out the duke's version of Hamlet's soliloquy, in which parts of the real soliloquy are seasoned with other lines from "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," he was remembering some circus mummer full of sound and fury.

* * *

I feel surer of this than I might otherwise because I have seen "Hamlet" on the river in this day and age. The show business and the river both are tradition-loving institutions. When, a few years ago, Billy Bryant staged "Hamlet" on his showboat with Hamlet in a union suit and the play drawing on all four folios for its lines, he was following the dramatic tradition of the river. The river has been playing Shakespeare for a hundred years.

In general, I haven't much patience with source-hunting. Every artist plagiarizes life; that is his business and, if your source-hunting establishes no more than that, it tells us little that we didn't already know. But to realize that what Huck saw in Arkansas Mark saw in Hannibal interests me in and for itself, and also because it throws new and fresh light on a book that has not grown old. It's only another instance of what Mark himself well recognized: that on the river and in the river towns, both as boy and man, he got his best training and his best material. Years after he left the river he wrote of his experiences as a Mississippi River pilot: "In that brief, sharp schooling I got personally and familiarly acquainted with all the different types of human nature that are to be found in fiction, biography, or history. When I find a well-drawn character in fiction or biography, I generally take a warm personal interest in him, for the reason that I have known him before—met him on the river." Out of an eager boy's memories of the packets' landings at Hannibal, he made a description of a sleepy river town which, once read, haunts the mind, symbolizes America. Out of Shakespeare on the Mississippi, he made a chapter of a masterpiece of American literature.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Five O'Clock Dip

Tumble out. The sky is bare.
The morning, lifting through damp air,
Catches between the paling blue
And noon-scorched grass now webbed with dew.

There's the first cheeping swallow,
Stuttering twigs near the silo.
Start him on his bouncing flight;
The woods will toss him down the light.

Bare legs then through the field's wet whips
And down the needled path that dips
Where scrub oaks have sprawled their leaves
And where the newt like spilled oil weaves.

Gain the bank that's moist, clay-cool,
And, panting, test the dust-topped pool.
Take a deeper breath. Then dive
And hear the water come alive.

Stir! Twist! Splash! Spank!
Then wade top-heavy to the bank.
Roll your heap upon the clay
And drink the first warm blasts of day.

MORISON SHIRLEY

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A HEAD SCULPTURED IN BASALT

IT IS BELIEVED that this sculptured head, which is in the Louvre in Paris, is a portrait of Octavia, the wife of the Roman emperor, Nero. The portrait is carved in a restrained and dignified manner from basalt, a very hard material. Octavia wears her hair in the typical Augustan manner—parted, with a roll above the forehead and a coil at the back of the head.

It is because it resembles the likenesses of the wife of Nero, found stamped upon coins of the time, that this portrait head has been entitled Octavia.

His South Sea Power Plant

TO MY SURPRISE that first evening in Raiatea, I saw that there was electric lighting. Curious as to its source, I went for a stroll and found what must surely be quite unique in power plants. It was just a tiny one-man shop. The little half-caste engineer had invented a curious apparatus that carried coconut husks one by one to the top of a furnace where they were allowed to accumulate until there were three kilos, whereupon the mechanism opened a trap over the roaring fire and cheerfully dumped in the husks. It was entirely automatic, and merely meant keeping the bins supplied with husks. The husks are discarded in copra making and cost him nothing. They produce a terrific heat, requiring only one husk per minute and a half, to run a 30 H. P. motor. The electricity thereby produced costs the consumer one franc (4c) per day per light, so our South Sea genius is in the way of becoming rich. He also supplies the village with ice by the same mechanism.—From "10,000 Leagues Over the Sea," by WILLIAM ALBERT ROBINSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

September Episode

And now
Three butterflies
Instructed by the sun
Weave ancient patterns
Carefully.

E. E. L.

The Song of the Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE sweetest songs ever heard on earth is surely that one sung by the heavenly host of angels (Luke 2:14), "On earth peace, good will toward men." The occasion of the song was the birth at Bethlehem of the babe Jesus.

The prophecy of peace made on that brilliant starlit night will some day be fulfilled universally, since a desire for peace has ever been cherished in the hearts of men. We may ask why it is, then, that this desire is not being more speedily realized. The reason undoubtedly is that men have looked for peace where no peace is to be found. No merely material system, supported by physical force, can offer lasting peace.

Today, many earnest endeavors are being made to reconcile men and nations, and to bring to all a fairer share of the earth's goods, thus eliminating, in some degree, the evils that tend to foment the worst passions in men, which often reach their climax in war. But material methods, even those motivated by unselfish desires, cannot bring about permanent peace, for this peace is found only in the realm of Spirit.

To reach a scientific, right conclusion we must of necessity start with a correct premise. This is clearly set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 492): "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality." We learn from the Scriptures that God created all, "and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). The universe and the inhabitants thereof, then, are perfect, like their creator, and God's law of peace and harmony reigns supreme. This is spiritual fact.

The mist or Adam dream, of which we read in the second chapter of Genesis, presents the falsity that man is mortal and material, created out of dust and governed by various so-called powers, claiming to be both good and evil. From this false premise arise the claims of misunderstanding, rivalry, greed, strife, sickness, chaos, and war. This false premise implies also that man can be the football of chance and change, which is of course a lie.

Christian Science teaches that an understanding of God is the way of salvation from sickness, sin, discord, death. God, the divine Principle of man, perpetuates man as His reflection. It is not true that the child of God is both good and evil, peaceful and discordant, loving and hateful. These are but false beliefs of mortals, which are dispelled when we realize that man is what the Scriptures declare him to be, the image of his creator. Our freedom comes, then, as we recognize and acknowledge our true relationship to the Father, gratefully perceiving that "now are we the sons of God" (1 John 3:2)—now, not sometime in a vague future, in a far-away place, but here and now. As children of God we dwell always in unity and peace.

All will agree that peace is a quality of divine Mind. Then it logically follows that peace is inherent in man, the representative of God. Peace cannot be lessened or destroyed, for it is now and forever established. And Love is awakening human consciousness to this great spiritual fact.

In the proportion that they understand the truth about God and man, men learn to trust in God more fully, and fear, suspicion, selfishness, and hatred correspondingly decrease. This Christlike understanding is expressed in the love which knows no destructive criticism, no greed, no resentment; in the joy which knows no gloom; in the gratitude which knows no fear. As the vision of spiritual good is cherished in individual consciousness, it serves as a beacon light to brighten our pathway in our ascent above mortal, material sense testimony. As "every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation" (Revelation 5:9) learns to turn to God, Spirit, as all-power, universal peace will be demonstrated in human experience. May our prayer be that peace be not only talked, but so lived that the passerby will feel its holy influence. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 279), "The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace," adding: "The First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue—'Thou shalt have no other gods before me'—obeyed, is sufficient to still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign." When the world has learned to obey the one Mind, God, then we shall be able to sing with the angels, "On earth peace, good will toward men," in perfect confidence that permanent peace has been established.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Walking in Rain

These circling hills, familiar as a face
Long loved, have suddenly become a place
Of strangeness—certain fields, a village spire,
A rambling farmhouse with its barns built higher
Than an eagle's nest, have passed from view
And with them something permanent and true
Has vanished. Sailors feel an equal loss
When storms blot out the stars and vessels toss
Upon uncertain seas, but I, whose feet
Now feel the touch of earth, go forth to meet
Whatever further mystery may lie
In wait beyond this moment. Let the sky
Cave in upon me if it will, the grass,
A present beauty, curtsies as I pass
And not a rod away a sparrow spills
White-shafted song upon the rain-drenched hills.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Le Chant des Anges

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI LES PLUS doux chants qu'on ait jamais entendus sur la terre, il en est un que chantait une multitude de l'armée céleste (Luc 2:14): "Paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!" Ce qui donna lieu à cet hymne, ce fut la naissance à Bethléhem de l'enfant Jésus.

Cette prophétie de paix, entendue par une nuit sereine, sous un ciel brillamment constellé, doit un jour ou l'autre s'accomplir universellement; car le cœur des hommes a toujours nourri le désir de la paix. Peut-être demandera-t-on pourquoi ce désir ne se réalise pas plus rapidement? Sans doute c'est parce que les hommes ont cherché la paix là où il est impossible de la trouver. Aucun système purement matériel, soutenu par la force physique, ne saurait procurer une paix durable.

Que d'efforts sincères on fait aujourd'hui pour réconcilier les hommes et les peuples, pour mettre à la portée de tous une part équitable des biens de la terre! On tâche ainsi d'éliminer au moins en partie les maux qui suscitent ou favorisent les pires passions, lesquelles à leur tour aboutissent souvent à la guerre. Mais si désintéressés que soient les mobiles, les méthodes matérielles ne peuvent établir une paix permanente, car ce genre de paix ne se trouve que dans le domaine de l'Esprit.

Pour arriver à des conclusions scientifiques et justes, il faut nécessairement que nos prémisses soient correctes. C'est ce qu'expose clairement le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où à la page 492, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Pour bien raisonner on ne devrait envisager qu'un seul fait, savoir, l'existence spirituelle. En réalité il n'y a pas d'autre existence, puisque la Vie ne saurait être unie à sa dissemblance, la mortalité." Les Écritures nous disent que Dieu créa toutes choses et "vit que cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31). Donc l'univers et ses habitants sont parfaits, comme leur créateur, et la loi de Dieu règne—loi de paix et d'harmonie. Ce sont là des faits spirituels.

La vapeur ou le songe adamique dont parle le second chapitre de la Genèse présente l'image erronée d'un homme mortel et matériel, formé de la poussière et régi par différentes soi-disant puissances prétendant être bonnes et mauvaises. Ces fausses prémisses semblent engendrer la mésintelligence, les rivalités, l'ambition déréglée, les conflits, la maladie, le chaos, la guerre. Elles impliquent aussi que l'homme peut être à la merci du hasard et des vicissitudes, ce qui évidemment n'est qu'un mensonge.

La Science Chretienne enseigne que comprendre Dieu représente la voie du salut permettant d'échapper à la maladie, au péché, à l'inharmonie, à la mort. Dieu, le divin Principe de l'homme, assure la perpétuité de l'homme qui constitue Sa réflexion. Il n'est pas vrai que l'enfant de Dieu soit à la fois bon et méchant, paisible et déchiré, aimant et haineux. Ce sont là les fausses croyances des mortels; mais elles se dissipent quand nous percevons que l'homme est ce que les Écritures le déclarent être—l'image de son créateur. Aussi notre liberté apparaît-elle lorsque nous reconnaissons le vrai rapport qui nous unit au Père, lorsque avec gratitude nous percevons que "nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu" (I Jean 3:2)—dès à présent, non pas dans un vague avenir ou dans un lieu fort éloigné, mais ici même et dès maintenant. Comme enfants de Dieu, nous demeurons toujours dans la paix et l'union.

Chacun conviendra que la paix est une qualité de l'Entendement divin. La conclusion logique, c'est que la paix est inhérente à l'homme, représentant de Dieu. La paix ne saurait être amoindrie ou détruite, car elle est établie maintenant et à jamais. Et l'Amour éveille la conscience humaine à ce grand fait spirituel.

Dans la mesure où ils comprennent la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme, les humains apprennent à mettre davantage leur confiance en Dieu et voient diminuer d'autant la crainte, les soupçons, l'égoïsme ou la haine. Cette compréhension digne du Christ s'exprime par l'amour qui ne connait point la critique destructive, la rapacité, la rancune; par la joie ignorant toute tristesse; par la reconnaissance qui n'éprouve jamais de crainte. Quand nous entretenons dans notre conscience la vision du bien spirituel, elle sert de phare pour éclairer le chemin qui nous conduit plus haut que le témoignage des sens mortels ou matériels. A mesure que "toute tribu,... toute langue,... tout peuple et... toute nation" (Apocalypse 5:9) apprennent à se tourner vers Dieu, vers l'Esprit, comme unique pouvoir, la paix universelle se démontrera sur le plan humain. Nous avons lieu de prier pour que la paix s'exprime non seulement en paroles mais dans notre vie, afin que ceux avec lesquels nous sommes en contact ressentent cette sainte influence. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 279), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le Principe de la Science Chrétienne démontre la paix;" puis elle ajoute: "Obéi, le premier commandement du Décalogue hébreu—'Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face'—suffirait pour apaiser tous les conflits. Dieu est l'Entendement divin. D'où cette conclusion: Si tous les peuples avaient un seul Entendement, la paix régnerait." Quand le monde aura appris l'obéissance au seul Entendement qui est Dieu, nous pourrons chanter avec les anges: "Paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes," avec la parfaite assurance que la paix est établie d'une manière permanente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Patriarchal System Still Lives in France

MY VISITS TO French friends in their own homes have been wholly delightful. For one thing, I knew they would not have asked me to share with them the intimacy of family life if they had not liked me. I enjoy so much the way in which they live. I like the touch of ceremony which trims the daily round and the simplicity which goes with it. I like having my mornings to myself to read and write or idle.

The sprightly talk when we met at déjeuner had the charm of spontaneity and it gave me a nice Jane Austen feeling to sit and talk over a bit of needlework in the garden, to drive with my hostess to pay calls, and to sit with her at home to receive them.

I have seen the patriarchal spirit in action, for it is still maintained here and there in the provinces when the family foregathers in an old château unto the third and fourth generation. I know one house where thirty sit down to déjeuner every day.

Married sons and daughters with their children and nurses, unmarried daughters, aunts and cousins, nephews and nieces, fill the wide rooms with busy life and a ripple of gaiety. . . .

There is a grey château in the Landes, almost in the Basses-Pyrénées and not so far away from Spain, where I have spent some of the most delightful hours of my life. It stands on a hill and commands the countryside for many miles. "Over there," said my host, pointing to a distant hill with the grey walls of another château outlined against the sky, "is where we used to live." Asked when he had moved to his present home, he admitted that it was in the eleventh century. . . .

My room, with its faded chintzes, its age-old furniture, was a wide and spacious place, with a chaise-longue to rest on, a wood fire to dream by.

My dressing-room where I took my morning tub was almost as big. My breakfast-tray was brought to me by an elderly, kindly woman whose service in the family had been long enough to make her one of it. Nowhere have I found a greater friendliness between master and man, mistress and maid, than in the houses in which I have stayed in the French provinces. . . .

There are so many corners of France which we have touched and loved as we passed, so many people in its wide loveliness that we have talked with, felt sympathy for, hoped to meet again, that the memories of them seem inexhaustible. They dart like dragon-flies in the air and are as elusively swift in their passing; hardly are they there before they are gone. . . .

I can never think of provincial France without remembering its churches, its cathedrals.

They speak to me more clearly of the genius of the race than anything else, unless it be their fields, their forest, their mountains and their rivers. To me the French people will always be a pastoral people from which issue artists and thinkers, philosophers and scientists, artisans, and here and there a musician.—MOMA E. CLARKE, in "Light and Shade in France." (London: John Murray.)

An Art of Inward Force and Growth

THE PRINCE CONSORT, husband of Queen Victoria, wrote delightful letters to his children, the royal princes and princesses. His oldest daughter, who had married the Crown Prince of Germany, was particularly close to him. In April, 1859, he wrote her the following letter, quoted from "Letters From the Prince Consort," selected and edited by Dr. Kurt Jagow and translated by E. T. S. Douglas (New York: Dutton):

"That you take delight in modelling does not surprise me. As an art it is even more attractive than painting, because in it the thought is actually incorporated; it also derives a higher value and interest from the fact that in it we have to deal with the three dimensions, and not with the surface merely, and are not called upon to resort to the illusion of perspective.

"As the artist combines material with thought without the intervention of any other medium, his creation would be perfect, (complete), if life could also be breathed into his work; and I quite understand and feel with the sculptor in the fable, who implored the Gods to let his work descend from its platform.

"We have an art, however, in which even this third element of creation—inward force and growth—is present, and which has, therefore, had extraordinary attractions for me of late years, indeed I may say from earliest childhood, viz. the art of gardening. In this the artist who lays out the work, and devises a garment for a piece of ground has the delight of seeing his work live and grow hour by hour; and, while it is growing, he is able to polish, to cut and carve, to fill up here and there, to hope, and to love."

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Drive Opens For Recruits In N.E. Area

Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard take steps to increase enlistments to full quotas.

A drive to increase the armed forces of the United States to full peacetime strength under the President's recent proclamation for enforcement of the Neutrality Act was under way in Boston and New England today in conjunction with other military and naval districts of the Nation.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard revealed that steps have already been taken here to increase enlistments to the full district quotas to conform to the Presidential proclamation. The First Corps Army area, however, said that no special recruiting activities have as yet been undertaken here and that none are officially contemplated. Nevertheless, it became apparent that the Army might take such a step here in the near future with the announcement that a recruiting drive, including a poster campaign, is now under way in the Second Corps area, New York.

An increase over the normal quota of Navy recruits has already occurred, following the liberalizing of enlistment restrictions, it was stated at the Naval Recruiting Office in the Federal Building. There will be substantial increases in the next few months, the office said. Neither this office, nor the Commandant's office at the Navy Yard, would indicate the ultimate extent of the increases.

Regulations Changed

Two important changes in enlistment regulations which became effective last Friday gave impetus to the increased Naval recruits, it was explained. One increases by six years the age of recruits. Previously only recruits between 18 and 25 were accepted. The age has now been increased to 31. The second change deals with enlisted men Heretofore men who had been out of the service more than three months could not re-enlist at their former rank. Now men who have been out of the service less than eight years, and are under 35, may re-enlist at their former rank. Those out of the service more than eight years, or over 35, may re-enlist with the rank of first class seaman.

Meanwhile, the Marine Corps announced today a drive in its Eastern District, one of four in the Nation, for 700 recruits monthly for an unspecified period. To augment this drive in New England, a recruiting sub-station was opened today in Portland, Maine. Another sub-station will be opened at Worcester within a few days. In Springfield a district headquarters station, somewhat larger than the recruiting stations at Portland and Worcester, will be opened within a few days.

In the Boston Marine Corps district, which will include Portland and Worcester, an average of 175 enlistments a month are expected. Heretofore at Boston alone the rate has been between 25 and 50 per month.

Recruiting Office

For its drive, the Coast Guard opened a special recruiting office in Boston today, the first time such an office has been opened in Boston in five years. A total of 200 enlistments is sought and Coast Guard officials anticipate this quota will have been filled by September 23. Only applicants between the ages of 18 and 25 will be considered, those with previous sea service being given preference.

At the same time the National Guard in Massachusetts became active today. Officials said that in the light of President Roosevelt's announcement that the National Guard is to be increased, National Guard Day in Massachusetts, Saturday, Sept. 16, has become important to the Commonwealth. In addition to the usual ceremonies at all armories throughout the State, many cities and towns will have demonstrations by the guard featuring new equipment and methods of meeting emergencies which may arise, it was stated.

In Boston, a spectacular demonstration is to be held on the Common, from 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. in the afternoon and an additional "show" in the evening.

Weather Predictions

By U. S Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight, with showers and slightly warmer late tonight and on Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 50's; gentle variable and northerly winds, becoming southeast.

For Central New England on Thursday: Showers, becoming fair and cooler.

All New England Except Maine: Showers with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy followed by showers beginning in west portion late tonight or Wednesday and in east portion Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northerly winds becoming southeast and overcast weather followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	70	Minneapolis	56	60
Chicago	70	75	New Orleans	80	95
Denver	62	86	New York	59	71
Helena	52	77	Norfolk	71	78
Kansas City	79	95	Philadelphia	61	73
Los Angeles	66	84	St. Louis	72	86
Miami	78	89	San Francisco	56	61
			Washington	58	73

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 12.
B—Maximum, Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:08 p. m., height 11.4 ft.
Wednesday, 11:34 a. m.; height 11.2 ft.
Light all vehicles by 7:31 p. m.

Coal Bin Source Of Modern 'Gems'

Modern chemistry is now making modern "gems" from coal. Long known in the trade as "black diamonds," coal now can be transformed into rubies, amethysts and aquamarines in "a few seconds" from polystyrene, a long known plastic material derived from coal tar. Chemists of the Bakelite Corporation contributed a formal paper on the subject before the American Chemical Society in Boston. After the clear resinous material is molded into the shape desired it can be colored and made to reflect or transmit light.

Vast Trade Seen In South America For U. S. Firms

Golden opportunities for American exporters have been opened in South America because the war in Europe has cut off trade with Germany and has curtailed exports from Great Britain and France, Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declared in a statement this morning.

"War on the European Continent has already caused a tremendous shift in the world trade channels," Mr. Smith stated, "and history may repeat itself in a demand by foreign countries for American products which may tax our immediate productive and ocean transport facilities.

Value of Exports

"Considering the belligerent nations and areas in Europe, we find that during 1937 the total value of exports from Australia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Poland reached $3,248,587,000, and the value of exports from France and Great Britain amounted to $3,534,737,000. Hostilities have caused, practically, elimination of exports from the first named group and have curtailed, sharply, exports from the second group. Also, the trade movement of neutral countries in northern Europe has been restricted.

"Accordingly, the buyers in neutral countries will seek new sources of supply, and already American firms and exporters are receiving new and increased orders for delivery to foreign countries. Our New England manufacturers and exporters should carefully consider the changes in allocation of orders for this supply of commodities, not only for the purpose of anticipating increased business, but also to contact purchasers and distributors in those countries where new business will be available."

Table on South

The bureau has prepared a table showing the value of imports in 10 leading South American countries. In 1938, for instance, this table shows that the total value of imports into Argentina was $428,833,000, of which imports 18.3 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 17 per cent from the United States and 10.1 per cent from Germany. In the same year Brazil's imports, valued at $295,389,000 were 25 per cent from Germany, 24.2 per cent from the United States, and 10.4 per cent from the United Kingdom.

The bureau has available for free distribution at its office in the Custom House a supply of 16-page bulletins listing commodities, and their values, exported from Germany to 20 Latin American countries in 1938. These commodities Mr. Smith pointed out, must now be supplied by other countries—such as the United States.

Commodore Barry Day To Be Observed in Boston

Municipal observance of Commodore John Barry Day will take place tomorrow evening in the Boston City Club auditorium.

The speakers will be Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Representative Clare Finnerty of Pennsylvania, Captain John S. Barleon, U. S. N., and Patrick J. Moynihan, State Commissioner of Administration and Finance.

John Barry, who has been called the Father of the American Navy, was a native of Wexford, Ireland. Coming to America when very young he decided to follow the sea and was commander of a ship at 21.

With the forming of the Colonial Navy, he was placed in command of the first commissioned vessel, the small brig Lexington. For distinguished service during the Revolution he became one of the first captains commissioned by the Congress. Later when war again threatened the United States he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Navy by President Washington.

New Auto Insurance Rates Expected Friday

Motorists may expect the preliminary rate schedule for compulsory automobile insurance Friday or soon thereafter, it was announced at the State Insurance Department today. Expert opinion on whether the rates would be up or down was lacking.

Employees of the department are giving last minute check-ups for completion of the schedule which, according to the law, may be promulgated on or after Sept. 15. At the same time date of hearings on protested changes will be announced.

Polar Regions Of Chemistry Are Explored

American society is told of helium engine which deals in temperatures 450 degrees below zero.

(Continued from Page 1)

in which it picks up heat from the warmer compressed helium on its way to the engine.

Importance of Research

Prof. Frederick G. Keyes, also of M. I. T., and chairman of the symposium, commented that the importance of this low-temperature research, really just getting started in this country, lies in the striking contrasts in physical properties which matter exhibits as the temperature is progressively lowered. This counteracts rumors that high explosive bombs or engines run on hydrogen gas, were being sought.

During the present meeting, Dr. Keyes will demonstrate at his laboratory in Cambridge, the methods by which he achieves his expeditions to the Antarctica of chemistry. During the process, oxygen and hydrogen are transformed first into liquid form and then into solid crystals approaching the unknown realm in gradual states.

Going down the Fahrenheit "ladder" boiling oxygen at minus 297, liquid nitrogen at minus 321, and liquid hydrogen at minus 423, he explains each step by which one finally achieves the solid state of hydrogen at minus 435 and boiling helium at minus 452. A closer approach to Absolute Zero (—459.69 degrees Fahrenheit) is achieved by placing a salt in a bath of liquid helium in a specially constructed tube. Then by bringing the tube in a magnetic field, the salt, already within a few degrees of absolute zero, warms up slightly. Dr. Keyes then dissipates this heat, cuts off the current to the electromagnet, and finds that the salt which must gain heat from somewhere, takes it from itself, lowering the temperature still further, to within one-hundredth of a degree of absolute zero.

How to go this last one-hundredth of a degree and how to make the whole process of temperature subtraction more efficient and cheaper in cost, are two important immediate goals. Professor Collins' engine is a definite aid in the latter.

Entertainment Planned For Women Chemists

Approximately 500 women who are attending the 98th meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston this week will be entertained by Dr. and Mrs. James B. Conant at a garden party in Harvard University Yard from 4 to 6 p. m. today. Guided tours of the University, beginning at 2 p. m., will precede the garden party which is a social highlight of the convention.

Women chemists from all parts of the country are attending the meeting and many will participate in the discussions and will be speakers at various events. At a dinner tonight at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Mrs. Pauline Beery Mack of Pennsylvania State College, one of the outstanding women chemists of the country, will be the speaker.

"Training and Opportunity for Women in Chemistry" will be the subject of a symposium to be held Thursday morning in the Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Miss Mary L. Sherrill of Mt. Holyoke College will preside and such prominent chemists and writers as Ethel L. French of University of Rochester, W. S. Landis, H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, F. W. Adams, Ruby K. Wortner, Elizabeth Weirick, of Sears Roebuck & Co., Evelyn Hearsey, Cornelia T. Snell, Elizabeth Hunter and Mary L. Whitsett will participate.

Some of the prominent women chemists who will give addresses at various sessions are Emma P. Carr of Mt. Holyoke College, Hildegard Stucklen, Mary Catherine Cassidy, Western Reserve University; Ruth G. Capen, Ruth E. Corbet, Oberlin College; Beatrice Kassell, Columbia University; Sarah Ratner, Columbia University.

U. S. Chemists Discuss Problems in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Figures at American Association Meeting

Top—Left to right: Dean Frank C. Whittemore, Penn State; Chester E. Andrews, Director of Research Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia; Professor R. C. Fuson, University of Illinois. Lower—Left to right: Ethel Bettoney, of Wollaston, chemistry student at Jackson College; Eleanor Hoggett, of Malden student at Wheaton College, drop into the toy show, between lectures. Even in Halloween toys the chemistry of fabrics, paints, dyes, and plastics plays a vital part.

Trawler Reports German Plane 190 Miles Off Boston

Reports of mysterious submarines off the coast of Massachusetts continued today with the addition of a new type of mystery—the story of a gray swastika-marked airplane circling over a fishing trawler on Georges Bank.

The first account of the unidentified airplane came from Capt. Morton Selig of the Boston trawler Delaware when he docked here this morning after a period of fishing on Georges Bank.

Captain Selig informed the owners of the vessel, the Booth Fisheries, that another fishing vessel on the banks, the trawler Storm, had informed him by wireless that a plane marked with swastikas circled the Storm yesterday at a point about 190 miles east southeast of Boston.

Subsequently, the Associated Press confirmed the report by a direct radio to Capt. Michael Shea of the Storm, but the details of the dispatch to the Associated Press did not conform entirely with those given out previously by Captain Selig.

Whereas Captain Selig had stated the airplane was a large, tri-motored one, Captain Shea informed the A. P. that it was a small, single-motored biplane Captain Shea also told the A. P. that one of his seamen thought the markings on the plane were more like a star than a swastika, although another seaman held to the swastika story.

The possibility that the plane might be a foreign military plane stirred United States naval officials to investigate, but they said they had "reached no conclusions" as to its identy at 2 p. m. Some unofficial observers suggested that if the plane were marked with a star it might be an American naval or Army plane.

Many aviation observers were frankly skeptical of details of the report, suggesting that the Storm's Captain, Mike Shea, may have miscounted the numbers of motors or mistaken the insignia of the craft.

At the same time that he told of the mysterious airplane, Captain Selig reported he had picked up a radio message on Sunday from the trawler Shawmut that a submarine had emerged alongside it at 7 p. m. of that day. He said the Shawmut's message gave no details.

Yesterday, Capt. Michael Foley of the Boston fishing dragger Frances C. Denehy stated on his arrival at the Fish Pier that he had sighted an unidentified submarine twice last Wednesday on George's Bank. He said he felt sure it was a foreign submarine, because it broke surface twice on the banks and then dove again. He said that an American submarine would "know better" than to submerge in the shallow water of the banks.

Meanwhile, in New York, officers of the British Arandora Star reported when the liner arrived from Cherbourg and Southampton today that they had been "warned" of a submarine operating off Nantucket Lightship.

Another submarine sighted last Friday by the Pollock Rip lightship off the southern shore of Cape Cod was found later to be the U. S. S. Sea Dragon, according to Coast Guard officials who investigated.

Honesty of a Father Solves Charlesbank Homes Robbery

Because a Boston WPA painter took his son to police headquarters last night and asked the boy's arrest, the police were able to apprehend two other young men this morning and gain admissions from all of them of participation in a $100 hold-up less than 24 hours previously.

The father, Robert Evans, of the West End, told police his son, Robert, Jr., had accepted $26 as his share of the robbery. "We can stand being poor in our family," said the painter, "but we can't stand being dishonest." As he spoke, the boy took $24.01 from his pockets—he said he had lost the rest—and turned it over to Capt. James Egan, in charge of headquarters.

The youth said he had taken part in the robbery of Mrs. Elsie Jackson, of Arlington, Mass., in the office of the Charlesbank Homes on Charles Street yesterday morning. The woman was bound during the robbery.

This morning, police also arrested Wallace B. Green, of the West End, and Charles G. Ferrara, Jr., of East Boston. Green admitted in the line-up that he drove the car used in the hold-up, and Ferrara confessed to renting the car for $25, although he was not present during the commission of the crime.

The youths, who have no previous record, were led into the robbery, according to police reconstruction of the case, by a fourth man who carried a gun when he entered the real estate office with young Evans. This man, police believe, is on parole from the Norfolk Prison Colony and is several years older than the three boys who have been apprehended.

The three boys were held later in $20,000 bond each by Judge F. Delano Putnam in Municipal Court for a further hearing Sept. 26. Evans and Green were charged with robbery while armed, and Ferrara with aiding and abetting the robbery.

Council to Study Effects of War

The question of the effect of the European war on New England industry, commerce, and agriculture will be the principal topic of the New England Council's fifty-sixth quarterly meeting to be held at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., this week, Friday and Saturday, it was announced today.

Feature address of the session will be delivered by Leo M. Cherne, author of "Adjusting Your Business to War." Mr. Cherne is editor of the Tax Research Institute of America.

In his address, Mr. Cherne is expected to analyze the means by which business may adjust itself to a war in which the United States is not participating, and discuss in detail the national industrial mobilization plan. A discussion period will follow Mr. Chern's address.

The program also includes an address by Eugene E. Wilson, Senior Vice-President, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., on "New England and the National Aviation Expansion Program"; and Waldo G. Bowman, Executive Editor, Engineering News-Record, on "The Outlook for Removing Barriers to Expansion in the Building Industry."

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Massachusetts, and Franzy Eakin of the Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. are scheduled to address the meeting.

Milford Tax Rate $38.60

MILFORD, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—Milford's tax rate was announced today as $38.60—a drop of $5.60 from last year, and the biggest cut in the town's history.

New England Makes Start For Travel Trade of 1940

With $100,000,000 rolling to New York in the pockets of World's Fair visitors this year and cutting vacation traffic 15 to 20 per cent below the hoped-for volume, the New England Council and the New England Hotel Men's Association today were laying the foundation of a campaign to turn the tide of tourist dollars back in 1940.

To divert the egress of tourist trade, the idea is entertained of extending the New England vacation season two to three weeks by moving Labor Day forward to the end of September. The Council will presently carry discussion of this to a climax at its annual meeting in Manchester, N. H.

Labor Day is considered the end of the summer season in New England, according to Council officials, whereas there is plenty of vacation weather stretching several weeks into the fall. Efforts to advance the date of Labor Day will necessarily require the co-operation of educational institutions, it was said, in pushing school openings forward.

Another possibility is the State of Maine proposal that all holidays be made to fall on Mondays, in order to encourage greater week-end travel. Similar schemes will be considered to help develop recreational fields into a $1,000,000,000 industry.

The urgency of drafting plans for 1940 was impressed upon the Counci' by reports from hotels generally in New England, revealing that the struggle to pull as much tourist traffic into New England as the World's Fair pulled away will fall short of its goal by some $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. These are rough estimates, serving as a prelude to a survey upon which the Council has embarked.

Last January, the Council figured that the World's Fair would attract about $100,000,000 in funds that New Englanders ordinarily would have expended on vacations in their own region. It planned a campaign to bring out-of-state World Fair visitors into its playground, to offset the emigration of tourist dollars. Some success has attended these efforts, but the Fair's attractions have been widely publicized and usually popular. Small hotels, inns, and overnight cabins have been hit as Fair competitors. The large hotels in the mountains, however, report capacity business during August, with a possibility that a continuation of this up-surge through September and into October may yet pull the season back to normal.

Up to the first of August, New England's vacation business was particularly discouraging from the standpoint of hotel, inn, and railroad. August, with its remarkably open weather, brought the tourists out in greater volume. Since Labor Day, travel has failed to show the normal September reductions with bright and clear skies inviting into a brilliant foliage season.

At least 12 of the biggest hotels in New England have reported normal or better than normal business Hardest hit are the houses catering to the middle income brackets, the shop girls, shipping clerks, firemen, and routine office workers who have taken most of the $200 or so that goes for their individual vacations through the gates of the World's Fair.

Only $250 a Bottle for Some Perfumes at Toiletries Show

The European war already has had a decided effect upon the perfume and cosmetic business, according to representatives of leading French and American firms exhibiting at the annual two-week New England Toiletries Show which is being held at the Parker House.

Although many of the exhibitors opened their displays yesterday under difficulties and several were obliged to cancel their showings entirely, there still are two floors of the big hotel given over to displays of the most delectable odors, creams, powders, and alluring compacts and containers that will be seen all in one place this year, for this show is known as the largest and most important of its kind held in the country.

Most of the leading French perfume houses anticipated the war and prepared for shortage of supplies, the representatives said However, if buyers begin to get panicky and hoard perfume and cosmetics, as they already have begun to do with sugar, the supply will hardly last through Christmas, they declared.

On Secret Mission

Lucien Le Long, head of the noted French perfume house that bears his name, already is in the service, being on a secret mission for the French Government, and his factory commandeered, according to a cablegram just received. In the last World War he was decorated three times for heroism. Before the present trouble started he had launched the new Robin Hood red and green makeup, which furnishes women with the shades of rouge and lipstick that harmonize with the new fall colors, also a new perfume called "Jabot," which comes in a crystal bottle shaped like a soft bowknot, and incidentally sells, in the smallest container, for $28.

Prices, however, are not too modest when it comes to these imported perfumes. Chanel is showing a new odor, known as "Number 22," which it is predicted will equal in popularity the favorite "Number 5," and which comes in bottles that sell for $250. But it is possible to get a whiff of it for $2.

The Chanel representative is one of the perfumers who is taking an active part in prosecuting the perfume "bootleggers" and counterfeiters which have formed a national syndicate and turn out imitation bottles of the best manufacturers with contents they say are "not comparable to ordinary hair tonic."

G-Men on Trail

"We have G-Men on the trail of the counterfeiters constantly and have run down many of them. But as fast as we catch one, two more spring up," one perfumer said.

Yardley, the famous English firm, is in danger of having its plant commandeered any day, the representative said. But the oldest makers of cold cream, the American firm of Daggett and Ramsdell, is looking towards enlarged business with its 50th anniversary packages of creams, powders and lotions, done up in quaint Victorian designs of the period of their first year. Another American line that attracted interest was the Mary Pickford, which is owned and operated by "America's Sweetheart of the Screen" and sells at most reasonable prices.

Compacts in general are larger although they appear to have no more volume than usual. The increased contents is possible through bellows that expand and give space, in some models, for about everything a woman needs in the cosmetic line.

Nail polishes are turning to dark, rich shades that harmonize with the fall costume colors. "Wicked White" is decidedly out, but "Hijinks," a true red, and "Gadabout" a bluish pink, are new arrivals. Other desirable shades for nails are known as Fez, Tara, and Mantella.—W. MacD.

Maine Voters Reject Bond Proposal

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 12 (AP)—Apparent defeat of a constitutional amendment to raise the state debt limit to $45,000,000 and enable issuance of $9,000,000 in highway bonds brought no indication today from Gov. Lewis O. Barrows that a special legislative session would be called to discuss the matter.

He withheld comment on the trend of disapproval shown by an unofficial cross-section tabulation of yesterday's referendum election, declaring only that he accepted the "decision of the people no matter what may be the size of the vote."

Both U. S. Representative Clyde H. Smith, (R) of Skowhegan, and former State Senator Roy L. Fernald, (R) of Winterport, voiced the opinion a special legislative session would be necessary as a result of the vote.

Sundog Sighted Above Boston

If you looked at the sun at noon, or thereabouts, in Boston today you probably saw the sundog, a large halo around the sun, a rare variation of the normal complexities of weather.

This large ring, called either a sundog or a mocksun, is caused by wide variations between the temperature on the earth and that high in the sky. It was below freezing in the high altitudes and when thin clouds trekked between the earth and sun in this cold region far above, tiny ice crystals were formed that acted like prisms bending the sun's rays. The visible result was the large ring around the sun, clearly visible to the man in the street.

Weather experts say that often there are several such halos crossing one another but today there was but one. Likewise there are moon-dogs, caused by light shining through the same type of high-riding clouds in a cold stratum.

Large Braintree Surplus Forecast

Braintree officials forecast a $20,000 surplus at the end of the current year based on town expenditures for the past eight-month period.

Selectman Henry H. Storm stated that in addition to a reduced tax rate a surplus had been made possible through economies and co-operation in all departments but particularly in the welfare department where considerable savings had been made.

Opening of two large factories in the town with promised employment of 100 Braintree citizens will further reduce the welfare expenditure from the $110,000 last year and the anticipated $84,000 this year to even a lower figure.

All bills, including welfare claims by other communities, have been met up to date, Selectman Storm declared.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," with John Sheffield, Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2, 5, 8.

Normandie—
"Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Joan Blondell, Melvyn Douglas and Walter Connolly. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Fine Arts—
"Victoria the Great," with Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9:10. Also "The River." 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Life and Loves of Beethoven." Also "The River."

Radio—Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:49, 8:10.

Tremont—
"San Francisco," starring Spencer Tracy and Jeanette MacDonald. Also "The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Lionel Barrymore in "On Borrowed Time." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." 1:35, 4:50 8. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." Also "Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05, a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 6:45, 10:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Naughty But Nice," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "The Man Who Dared." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "The Warning," 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and Elsa Maxwell. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "U. S. Army Air Force," "Color-tour to India," "Popular Science," "Rattlin Romeo," "Big Fish," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 9:08, 11:33 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40

Repertory—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Skinnay Ennis, and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Advance in Price of Grain Disturbs Vermont Dairymen

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 12 — Vermont dairymen are disturbed about the rapid advance of grain prices and are wondering if and when a new leveling off process takes place just how large an additional slice will be taken out of the already none-too-large milk check.

Within the past week, according to local grain dealers, dairy feeds have shot up more than 30 per cent and this, unless quick relief comes, will present a serious situation for Vermont's dairy industry, in view of the approaching end of the pasturage season.

Milk marketing troubles during the past few years have hit the Vermont farmer in his pocketbook. With recent ruling of the courts upholding the Boston milk pool and directing return to the farmer of more than two millions of dollars, held in escrow for over a year and half, there had been some easing of the economic tension.

Many dairymen are waiting for the anticipated money distribution to pay up back debts, make needed improvements in farm stock and equipment and to use as a reserve against future financial troubles. The increasing price of dairy feed, however, seriously threatens these budgeting plans and the security of an otherwise fairly stable winter dairying season.

Grain dealers were largely optimistic, however, that the recent advance in prices would be only temporary. They say there absolutely is no shortage of grain and the chief difficulty is inability to replace their stocks as the granaries are said to be holding back shipments. They expect a leveling off process to come this week but admitted grain prices were expected to be generally higher.

On the other hand, a report of the State Department of Agriculture indicates there is a noticeable pick-up in the potato industry and many farmers who have planted some acreage to potatoes may make up some of their dairying losses through this popular tuber. Aiding the situation is a new pooling plan for co-operative marketing of potatoes recently organized by the Vermont Maple Co-Operative.

One of the chief problems in marketing Vermont potatoes has been the need for an even supply at all periods of the marketing season. During the past few years, farmers have been holding their potatoes on the rising market, hoping to obtain still higher prices and dumping them on a declining market. The result has been that chain store organizations, one of the market's largest outlets, have been unable to get the Vermont product and have had to send elsewhere.

The pool is designed to keep an even flow of the product into the market and to enable farmers to participate in higher-level prices.

Under the new co-operative pooling plan, all farmers contracting to enter one of the two pools sponsored by the co-operative, will receive a base price for their potatoes within 15 days of delivery. At the termination of the pool period each farmer will receive, in addition, for his potatoes, the difference between the base price and the average pool price.

The co-operative will operate two pools during the marketing season. The first will run from now until Feb. 28. The second, which will be more attractive to farmers having good storage facilities, will run from March 1 until the end of the season in the late spring or early summer.

* * *

State Building

A total of $466,021 has been spent during the current year of the half million dollar State building appropriation provided by the General Assembly. Major items, the State Purchasing Department announces, are: Brandon State School, $114,112; Vermont State Hospital at Waterbury, $237,103; Weeks School at Vergennes, $87,184; State Prison, $12,956; Women's Reformatory at Rutland, $8,384.

The original appropriation for the building fund was financed by a bond issue authorized for the purpose by the General Assembly.

* * *

Dials Opposed

Gov. George D. Aiken's home town of Putney is attempting to impede progress. A petition is being circulated for retention of the present magneto telephone system in Putney following announcement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that it planned immediate installation of a dial system. The signers say the present system is the only one that meets the needs of the community and that they are "strongly and unalterably opposed" to the installation of the dial system.

Port of Boston Reviews Its Commerce

Port of Boston Business

Evidence that warring nations still produce something besides munitions was found today in reviewing the commerce of the port of Boston for last week.

Germany sent to Boston large quantities of harmonicas on the American steamer Challenge, one of the last vessels to reach Boston from Germany before the British and French blockade interfered with the normal flow of trade. England, on the other hand, shipped 5,000 jew's-harps aboard the Samaria. And neutral Italy was represented with scores of accordians.

Figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, collector of customs, reviewing the business of the port of Boston for last week, disclose unusual withdrawals of wool from warehouse, reflecting the newly developed and heavy demand for wool since hostilities began in Europe.

Sugar, which soared in price last week due to heavy buying in anticipation of "war scarcity," came into Boston from Cuba, to the extent of 18,655,000 pounds.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Sept. 9, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,857,970	$1,521,397
Imports for warehouse	646,910	242,620
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,530,449	247,513
Duties collected	$687,218	$302,539
Wool imports (lbs.)	634,871	1,401,022
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 9	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	9,429,381	6,155,608
Duties collected	$4,577,754	$3,907,099

Liner St. John to Go After Americans

The Eastern Steamship liner Saint John has been chartered by the U. S. Maritime Commission for European service to bring back stranded Americans from abroad, it was officially announced yesterday. It is the first ship from Boston to be chartered for this service.

The Saint John arrived in New York yesterday on her regular run from Yarmouth, N. S. It will be sent to an unnamed European port today or Wednesday to bring back stranded Americans. The Saint John, a 6,185 gross ton liner, carries 600 passengers, but 200 extra cots will be taken abroad at New York for a capacity load returning from Europe.

Meanwhile, shipping officials said that the Eastern Steamship liner Acadia—about the same tonnage and passenger capacity as the Saint John—was being held in abeyance for similar service. It is now on the New York to Bermuda run.

The Saint John was turned over by the U. S. Maritime Commission (following the voluntary charter from the Eastern Steamship Company) to the United States Lines which will operate the vessel. A government pilot has already been provided, but selection of her captain has not been announced.

Old Revere Pier Burns

REVERE, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—Ocean Pier, 28-year-old landmark in this resort city, was gone today, destroyed by a $10,000 fire of undetermined origin. During World War days it was the location of a popular dancing spot and recently it had been the headquarters for renting boats for fishing expeditions and a landing base for seaplanes.

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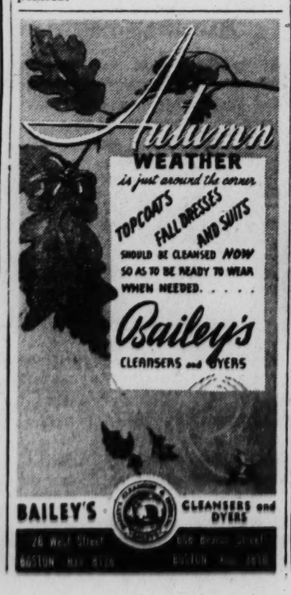

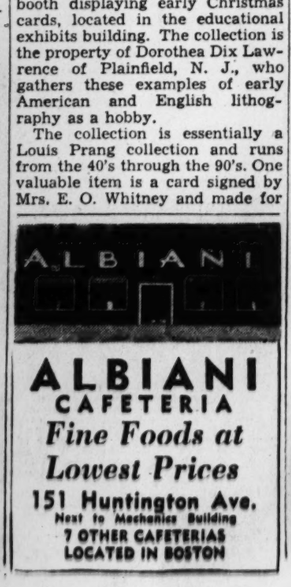

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7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Variety Marks Events of Brockton Fair

Seen by Visitors at the Exhibits

Top—Boy Scouts of Brockton Troop 9 at work on a model Coast Guard cutter. Left to right—Edward Mariani, Gerald Paul, Everett Simmons and Robert Fulton.

Bottom—Miss Louise Rozenas of Raynham, Mass., at the spinning wheel in the Lithuanian House at the Fair.

World Fair Influence Seen In Brockton's Annual Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 12—The New York World's Fair influence is apparent as soon as one enters the gates of the current 65th annual Brockton Fair. The buildings have assumed the horizontal, boxy appearance identified with functional architecture, through judicious use of new fronts spick and span in cream colored paint and severe lettering; there is a "theme fountain" from which issues a judiciously restrained volume of radio melody; and square towers in pastel shades stab the sky. No one can shout, "Hey, Rube" at the Brockton Fair.

Behind this pleasing modernistic front, the Fair is ample recreation for any taste. It cannot be covered with any degree of thoroughness in six hours. For admirers of swing bands, Glen Gray and his Casa Loma orchestra will be there tonight, followed by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians Wednesday and Thursday, and Eddy Duchin and his orchestra playing the last two days of the Fair. On the same stage, at the grandstand, appear the Chester Hale Girls, pleasing Hollywood ballet, and several comedy teams. On the track feats of skill in automobile driving hold the crowd as the headline "thrill" attraction.

New this year and distinctly worth unhurried inspection is a booth displaying early Christmas cards, located in the educational exhibits building. The collection is the property of Dorothea Dix Lawrence of Plainfield, N. J., who gathers these examples of early American and English lithography as a hobby.

The collection is essentially a Louis Prang collection and runs from the 40's through the 90's. One valuable item is a card signed by Mrs. E. O. Whitney and made for Charles Dickens. This is believed to be the first original "Christmas card." There is also an original Kate Greenaway and an Elihu Vedder. Some of the cards are highly sentimental, some strike almost the comic valentine note. Others are flower motifs and dainty satin-fringed color cards. A worthwhile reminder of an earlier day.

From this and the nearby blaring Midway, one may tour the well-staged exhibitions of pedigreed cattle, the $100,000 six-horse hitch of Clydesdales of the Wilson Packing Company, the feathered entries, the 4-H Clubs exhibit and other farm entries.

Or, one may spend his time profitably in the hedge-bordered garden plot where "international" flower gardens have been worked out in geometric sectors, seeking effect by flower arrangement or by solid color and reaching a high level in an aquatic garden and a "flowerless flower garden" composed entirely of coleus and other vari-colored leaf plants.

The gardens are the work of Ruth Faulke White, superintendent of gardens at the Fair. While in Brockton High School, she won three prizes for garden exhibits, later entered Massachusetts State College on a scholarship and there specialized in landscape gardening.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued
Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc. 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, Sept. 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc

Statler HANDY TOWELS for HOUSEHOLD USE Softer, more absorbent

New Committee Aims to Improve Roadsides of R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I.—An Advisory Committee on Roadside Control and Improvement has been formed by the State Planning Board and George B. Utter, local publisher, has been named chairman.

The Committee will begin an immediate investigation of all aspects of roadside control with special attention to safety, protection, beautification, and improvement.

Robert F. Shepard, Chairman of the Planning Board, in announcing the Committee, said that the function of the body would be to make recommendations to the Board on ways and means of facilitating and effecting action by the State, cities and towns for the benefits of all citizens of the State.

Experts on such desired improvements make up the remainder of the Board. They are: John T. Johnston, President of the Rhode Island Agriculture Conference; Mrs. Florence T. Gammons, President of the Rhode Island Federation of Garden Clubs; James C. Muldowney, President of the Rhode Island Hotel Association; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Devere, President of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs; Miles Standish, Vice-President of the National Outdoor Advertising Association; Dwight T. Coffey, General Manager of the Atlantic Refining Company; Ernest K. Thomas, Administrator of the State Division of Forests and Parks, and George R. Beane, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Women's Clubs Open Sessions On 'Facing the Truth'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 12—Five hundred women from all parts of the State are enrolled for the 44th annual "field meeting" of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, which opened a three-day session on the University of New Hampshire campus this afternoon. The meeting was called to consider a "Facing the Truth" program of activities for the club year.

Key speaker will be Representative Ralph O. Brewster from Maine, who will address the group Thursday afternoon on "The American Renaissance."

Tomorrow's session will hear Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire; the Rev. Frederic Van de Sump, lecturer and nature student; William E. Haskell, newspaperman; and Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, President of the Boston Drama League.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the American composer, and Miss Nina Maude Richardson, reader, will be heard tomorrow evening in a benefit program for the hurricane-damaged MacDowell colony of Peterboro.

Thursday's speakers include Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, Second Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Ruth Kernodle, field worker of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston, Mass., director in the General Federation and Past President of the Massachusetts Federation.

Concord Observes 304th Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 12—Three hundred and four years ago today this historic town was incorporated—with the distinction of being the first settlement in the old Bay State back from the seacoast. Famous in history as the scene of the Concord Fight, April 19, 1775, and also later in literature as the home of several literary lights, the town today observed its birthday in a very simple and modest manner—by merely flying flags.

For years the Concord Antiquarian Society has marked the day with its annual open house, reception and tea in the Society's Antiquarian House on Lexington road, but this year the society has postponed the pleasant affair until some time next month so that it may mark the completion of the 17th century house now nearly finished close by the Antiquarian House. The new structure will illustrate an even earlier period than the rooms in the main house.

It was 15 years after the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth that Concord was incorporated on Sept. 12, 1635. Four years ago on the occasion of the town's tercentenary, Concord carried out an elaborate celebration covering the better part of a week, with the Governor as guest.

Stage, Music, Dance Notes

"Nice Going," Laurence Schwab's new musical version of "Sailor Beware," is expected to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Oct. 23 for two weeks' tuning up before reaching New York on Nov. 6. The new piece has been referred to for a time as "Hold Your Hats." Lee Dixon, Pert Kelton, Bert Wheeler, and Mary Martin are to be in the cast.

* * *

Saroyan Play Debut Oct. 9

The Boston debut of "The Time of Your Life," William Saroyan's new play, now seems to be set for Oct. 9 with a New York opening probably later in the same month. Rehearsals started Monday under the direction of Robert Lewis. The play is being presented by the Theater Guild in association with Eddie Dowling, and the company will include Mr. Dowling and Julie Haydon.

* * *

Ballet Russe to Come

Arrangements have been concluded for the Ballet Russe to come to the United States the latter part of September. The company will be divided, according to information received here, and will sail on different ships of neutral lines. Some of the principals are scheduled to come on the Yankee Clipper. The ballet begins its American tour in New York on Oct. 10. It is to appear for a week later in the autumn at the Boston Opera House as one of Aaron Richmond's series of events.

* * *

In 'Outward Bound' Cast

Diana Barrymore, daughter of John Barrymore and Michael Strange, has been engaged for the touring production of "Outward Bound," which will have Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed costarred and Bramwell Fletcher featured. Miss Barrymore made her debut at the Ogunquit Playhouse during the summer. The tour is to open at the Locust Street Theater in Philadelphia on Oct. 9 and is expected in Boston two weeks later.

* * *

Soviet Tour Canceled

The projected tour of the Red Army Ensemble of Song and Dance of the U. S. S. R. which was to have opened in Carnegie Hall, New York, and continued in Boston and other American cities, is now announced to have been canceled because of transportation difficulties caused by the war.

* * *

Lunt-Fontanne Tour

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne begin rehearsals this week for their revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" in preparation for a brief tour, previously announced, to start Monday evening, Oct. 2, at the National Theater, Washington.

Their early autumn schedule still holds, with an engagement to open the University of Wisconsin's new theater on Monday, Oct. 9, continue there through Wednesday, and spend the latter part of the week at Milwaukee. The week of Oct. 16 is scheduled for St. Louis, and the week of Oct. 23 for Baltimore.

* * *

To Revive Howard Play

Sidney Howard's play, "They Knew What They Wanted," is scheduled for Oct. 2 at the Empire Theater as the second piece in the New York play festival planned by Leonard Sillman. Douglass Montgomery, June Walker, and Giuseppe Sterni are announced for the cast.

* * *

"Swiss Family Robinson"

Thomas Mitchell has been signed to play the part of the father in the movie version of "The Swiss Family Robinson." The cast will include Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew, and Tim Holt. The production will be directed by Edward Ludwig.

Cosma Vullo

Soprano to sing in "Traviata" at opening performance of the New York Grand Opera Company Thursday night at the Boston Opera House.

Trains for Maine Points Rerouted

Service to Maine points on the Boston and Maine Railroad is being conducted with slight interruption despite the accident which occurred Sunday night at the Piscataqua River railroad bridge between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine, according to H. F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager of the B. & M.

All scheduled trains to Maine formerly operated over the Eastern Route through Portsmouth are now being sent over the Western Route through Dover, N. H., with bus connections from that point to Portsmouth, except for the Pine Tree Limited. Substitute trains to Portsmouth will cover the schedules of through trains which have been transferred to the Western Route.

U. S. Taxes Show Drop in Bay State

Federal tax collections in Massachusetts dropped 13.6 per cent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, compared to the preceding fiscal year, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington today.

The decilen was chiefly in corporate and individual income taxes, but there was a slight drop in miscellaneous taxes while pay roll taxes increased.

The total collections in Massachusetts were $160,905,328, or 3.11 per cent of the Federal taxes raised throughout the Country. The national total was $5,181,573,952.

The phrase "miscellaneous taxes" includes all internal levies except income and pay roll. Among them were such taxes as those on club dues and initiation fees, manufactured tobacco, liquors, excess profits, unjust enrichment, estates and gifts, playing cards, gasoline and oil, cosmetics, sugar, bituminous coal, renovated butter, oleomargarine, narcotics, firearms, automobiles and automobile accessories and parts, cameras, chewing gum, theater admissions and dozens of other commodities and transactions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch	The O'Neills	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch	Ella Fitzgerald's Or.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Children's Program
5:30	"March of Games"	"Variations"; music	Ella Fitzgerald's Or.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	Frankie Trumbauer	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Dinner Dance Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Paul V. McNutt	News Service
7:15	Jimmie Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news summary	Elliott Roosevelt	Venetian Serenaders
7:30	Helen Hayes in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; Fred Cole's quiz	Dramatized news "O-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet" "The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch. Military Digest
8:00	European news	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"A Song Is Born"
8:15	"The Human Adventure"; drama and music	drama; interviews "Information, Please";	dramatic sketch Eugene Conley, tenor;	Mozart Concerto Series: piano; orchestra	"A Song Is Born" Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:30		questions and answers	concert orchestra		WMEX Camera Club
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; music	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"If I Had the Chance"	"Mr. District Attorney";	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Stan Brown's Orch
10:15	tra; soloists	"If I Had the Chance"	dramatic	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	Jack Little's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Morton Gould's Orch.	News Service
10:45	J. Arlen, songs	Talk, "Textiles"	House"; drama; music	Rabbi Edward L. Israel	Venetian Serenaders
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Davis-Schwezler Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Frankie Starr's Orch
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orch	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Tony Juanita, Buddy	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	News from Europe	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Elinor Dawson	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	Chamberlain report	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; 'Hits and Bits'	Concert pianist
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checker-	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Story of Radio"; talk	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dance Music	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"Ma Perkins"	"Dance Interlude"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	"Americanism"; talk by	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sumner Welles	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Sport reports	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	News from Europe	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:15	"About Us"	"Favorite Waltzes"; so-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"	loists; orchestra	Proper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:45	"Swing Serenade"	News; weather	"Guiding Light"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:15	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	E. Hickman, songs	"20th Century Serenade"	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Uncle Jonathan"	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news summary	Mickey Alpert's Orch	News Service
7:30	"Summer Colony"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Buddy Clark; orch.	Rep. J. W. McCormack	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:00	"Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Sing Song Time"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Count Basie's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Ilman, m. c.; guests	vocalists	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00	"Valley Forge" with	American Chemical So-	"What's My Name"; quiz	Concert Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Philip Merivale;	ciety Dinner; Dr. Karl	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Kenny Baker,	T. Compton; Dr. James	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	songs; orchestra	B. Conant, talks	ties program	Percy Faith's Music	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Concert	War news; Pan Ameri-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Orchestra	can concert by the U. S.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Viewpoints"; talk	Marine Band; Ranch-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:45	J. Arlen, songs	eros vocal trio	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Venetian Serenaders
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:45	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Amusements

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Football Activity Speeds Up in New England—Detroit Tigers Are in Town

Brown and Dartmouth Out; Local Squads Progressing

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brown and Dartmouth answered the 1939 football rollcall yesterday with more than 40 men reporting for varsity teams at both colleges.

Sentimentally, Brown held the spotlight over Dartmouth as the first day's practice session got under way, for down at Providence Head Coach De Ormand "Tuss" McLaughry was about to compose an eleven captained by his son, John.

John headed a group of 41 candidates, including 11 lettermen, none of whom, incidentally, carried ice during the summer, and only one of whom did construction work. A 12th letterman, Bronislaw Stepzyk of Chicopee, who excels in broken field running, is expected to report momentarily.

Light Drill

With his assistants, Line Coach Denny Myers, Backfield Coach Eck Allen, and End Coach Earl Brown, Tuss sent the squad through a light drill after equipment had been drawn. Weights of the boys indicated one of the heaviest Brown teams in recent years, and McLaughry expects this year's production to be fully as strong offensively as last season's. The Bears open Sept. 30 at home with Rhode Island State.

Up at Hanover, 44 hopefuls—the smallest number in recent years—were greeted by Head Coach Earl Blaik, who is starting his sixth season as varsity mentor. Despite the fact that 13 lettermen were graduated last June leaving an inexperienced squad, Blaik refused to be discouraged and immediately named three teams.

Dartmouth Veterans

Heading the group were Capt. Whit Miller, end, and Bill Hutchinson, one of the outstanding Green backs a year ago. These two were named on the first team, along with Bob Nissen at end, Wes Hadden and George Sommers at tackle, Lou Young and Jack Guenther at guard, and Charles Pearson at center. In the backfield, Sandy Courter took turns at the quarterback post with Don Norton and Bob Lempke, Bob Krieger played opposite Hutchinson at halfback, and Jack Orr, Ray Hall, and Jim Bauman alternated at fullback.

Coach Blaik made two shifts. He placed Mike Gross, who played on the junior varsity last year, at end, and put Dan Dacey, normally an end, at guard.

Meanwhile, Harvard and Tufts are making preparations to begin practice on Friday and Thursday, respectively. Head Coach Dick Harlow of the Crimson was scheduled to hold his first press conference of the season in Cambridge today. Lew Manley of the Jumbos was looking forward to meeting nearly 40 aspirants at Tufts Oval, Medford.

Eagles Well Along

These two squads will have plenty of work to do to catch Boston College, Boston University, and Northeastern, all of which are well into formal sessions. The Eagles were so far advanced that they planned their first scrimmage yesterday, but Head Coach Frank Leahy decided to postpone it until later in the week. The boys instead concentrated on the tackling dummies and charging machines, with several being selected for individual instruction from the coaching staff. Boston College inaugurates its training table tonight.

Out at Riverside, congratulations were being showered on Ralph Salvati, prominent fullback candidate, for his victory in the forward passing contest at National League Field yesterday. Ralph missed tossing the ball through a hoop only once out of eight tries.

Terriers Strengthened

The Terrier squad was strengthened yesterday by the addition of four late arrivals from whom Coach Pat Hanley is expecting much this year. They included Joe Giannotti, letterman tackle; Bill Barry, letterman end; Bill Bassell, who played for the freshmen, and Joe Perlmutter, substitute freshman center who missed school last year.

Coach Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern was pleased by the addition of an unexpected prospect at his camp. Lou Smith, varsity basketball player from Berwick, Pa., reported for duty in the line, and is expected to bolster either the guard or tackle positions. With five or six members of last year's squad still to report, Dunn has postponed his first real scrimmage until the middle of next week. Along with Smith last night, veterans Bob Gurney and Joe Beaton reported, bringing the squad to 28.

McLaughrys Set to Write Brown's 1939 Grid Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When Tuss McLaughry was serving his first season as head coach of the Brown Bears in 1926 and turning out his undefeated "Iron Men," the big genial Bruin mentor would often appear at the practice field with his two sons, John and Bob, aged nine and six, respectively, trudging behind him.

Both boys spent many an afternoon that early in life watching the Bruins sharpen their claws for major conflicts, heard players and coaches discuss strategy, and thus, at a tender age, began to assimilate the fundamentals of football.

At Moses Brown

About the same time, or a little later, both youths were playing the game on junior teams at Moses Brown School and, even then, were showing some indications of being future gridiron greats.

Later, John starred for four years on the senior Moses Brown varsity eleven as one of the best backs in the school's history, and captained the team in 1934. At Andover Academy he continued as a backfield star, playing fullback during his one-year stay there.

He duplicated this performance on the 1936 Brown yearling eleven. As a sophomore, for the first time under the direct tutelage of his dad, he began to sparkle as a collegiate luminary.

Now Captain

A junior in 1938, he ranked among the leading backs in the nation, and this year, as captain of the Brown varsity contingent, is the Bear's No. 1 candidate for national recognition, in addition to comprising, with his father, the only father-and-son, coach-and-captain combination in major college football.

A durable 60-minute gridder, John is a peerless blocker with ability to cut down the most stubborn defense. As a line-backer, he is an expert analyst of enemy offense and a hard-hitting tackler who seldom misses his quarry. A clever off-side kicker and capable ball carrier, he will this year also call the Brown signals and direct the defense.

Also a track star, he holds the New England Intercollegiate hammer-throwing title, is former National A. A. U. junior champion, and finished second in the event this year at the National A. A. U. senior championships.

Majors in Art

Majoring in art, he is particularly interested in painting and drawing, which often serve him for relaxation prior to important contests.

Younger brother, Bob, has consistently followed in John's footsteps, carving out an equally brilliant career as backfield ace at Moses Brown, which team he also captained last year. This year he also moves on to Andover.

Bob has also been impressive as a schoolboy track star, excelling in the hammer and shot. Last spring when an injured right wrist prevented his using his regular arm in the shot, he gave an excellent example of McLaughry versatility and fortitude by learning to heave the iron ball sufficiently well with his left arm to take first place in several dual meets.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	0	Posedel	15	10
Grove	13	4	Lanning	5	4
Heving	11	3	Fette	10	10
Ostermueller	11	4	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	6	6
Bagby	4	3	Errickson	4	7
Auker	9	9	MacFayden	8	13
Lefebvre	1	1	Turner	4	9
Galehouse	7	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wilson	8	11	Barnicle	0	0

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League: New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati; Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League: Chicago at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Boston.

Polo Draw

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The draw yesterday for the national open polo championship throws Stewart Iglehart's Westbury four against Pete Bostwick's Anglo-American quartet in the first game at the Meadow Brook Club Saturday and John Hay Whitney's Greentree combination against the Texas Rangers on Sunday. The winners will meet in the finals Sept. 24.

Westbury will line up with Gerry Smith at No. 1, E. A. S. Hopping, No. 2, Iglehart, No. 3 and Bobby Strawbridge at back. Bostwick himself will ride at No. 1 for his team with the Gerry brothers, Bobby and Ebby, and the English internationalist, Eric Tyrrell-Martin, back of him.

Greentree, runner-up to the disbanded Old Westbury team for the title last year, will find the great Tommy Hitchcock at No. 3, supported by Peter Grace, Bob Skene, brilliant Australian, and Whitney. The Rangers have three international stars in Cecil Smith, Eric Pedley and Winston Guest, riding behind Charlie Wrightsman, who organized the team.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.360	Weitelmann	.333
Berger	.323	Hassett	.326
Williams	.325	Garms	.312
Finney	.315	Cuccinello	.306
Doerr	.315	Majeski	.283
Cramer	.306	West	.279
Tabor	.298	Outlaw	.271
Cronin	.296	Miller	.260
Carey	.285	Cooney	.254
Peacock	.280	Lopez	.252
Vosmik	.275	Andrews	.250
Berg	.272	Masi	.250
Nonnenkamp	.250	Warstler	.244
Desautels	.236	Stati	.218
		Rowell	.188
		Hodgin	.167

Guiding Destinies of Northeastern

By a Staff Photographer

Under the direction of these coaches, the Huskies are working out daily at Huntington Field, Brookline. Standing, left to right, Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, Assistant Freshman Coach Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, Backfield Coach Pete Mergo. Kneeling, left to right, End Coach Herb Gallagher, and Freshman and Varsity Line Coach Harold Kopp.

Lead in Women's Western Assumed By Marion Miley

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 12 (AP)—Three birdies on the second nine sent Miss Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., into a two-stroke lead over a field of 10 players yesterday in the first round of the 11th annual women's Western golf derby.

Miss Miley, who won the 72-hole medal play event three successive years and was second to Patty Berg of Minneapolis last year, finished with 41-37—78, one over par. Eighteen-hole rounds will be played each day through Thursday.

Tied for second place at 80 were Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, Iowa, Western closed champion, and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., runner-up in this year's national meet. Miss Estabrooks had rounds of 39-41 and Miss Kirby 42-38.

Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, medalist in the national meet, got off to a poor start and finished with an 85 after taking an eight on the second hole and a bogey six on No. 18.

Miss Berg is not competing in this year's tournament.

All-Stars Please Gathering With Wide-Open Grid Contest

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There probably never will be another football game played such as the Washington Redskin 30-to-27 victory at the expense of the College All-Stars at Fenway Park last night. The All-Star ranks were below the man-power planned and the Redskins conceded to college rules and unlimited substitution to offset the handicaps.

Some 25,000 attended the night game and were rewarded by a thrilling high-scoring game in which the All-Stars gained what might be termed a moral victory. Chicago grid fans saw the New York Giants shutout their collegiate collection 9-0 on three field goals and then the New York fans saw the Giants humble the Eastern All-Stars 10-0.

Open Football

Here the football fans were treated to open football—both sides stressing the offense. Swede Nelson, coach of the Stars, contended all along that his plans called for gambling and with a better than ordinary passer in Wilmeth Sidat-Singh of Syracuse and a fair passer in Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth, he quite upset the pros.

At no time in the game however did the Redskins really appear in danger of losing. Some three years ago the Redskins represented Boston in the pro league and at times last night they looked like the same old Redskins—a good running attack with no forward pass variation. Due to an illness, Sammy Baugh, famed passer of the pros, played only a few moments, but during his appearance bullet-like accurate passes permitted a glimpse of the power that could be mustered when he is able to play regularly.

Again Next Year

The success of the venture, both from fan and financial interest, has practically assured a repetition next season. The controlling interests intend to take the matter in hand much earlier and collect their All-Stars well in advance to insure having a full quota of players. Last night the All-Stars had only 20 men against 29 for the Redskins and that handicap is too great.

With nothing to lose and everything to gain the All-Stars fired a succession of passes, sweeps and line thrusts at the pros. Not all their plays were wisely chosen or well executed but the unorthodox usage kept the pros guessing. The second touchdown of the All-Stars resulted from a "break," the pros concurring to the score by a severe penalty from roughing the kicker.

MacLeod A Star

Locally Bob MacLeod, ex-Dartmouth ace, featured for the All-Stars with his running and passing and he figured in all four of the touchdowns. It was by far the best game MacLeod has exhibited in these parts and he played the full 60 minutes. His ex-team mate Bob Gibson, center, kicked the after points.

Wilmeth Sidat-Singh and Johnny Chickerneo, Syracuse and Pittsburgh stars, were the other backfield features for the locals with Elmer Merkovsky of Pittsburgh, Fabian Hoffman, also of Pittsburgh, and Brud Holland of Cornell, all standing out with Gibson as linemen.

The Redskins certainly have a better team than the old Redskins of Boston. With Baugh to open up the opposing defense and Andy Farkas and Frank Filchock running wild the 'Skins have all phases necessary for attack. Defensively they were not too impressive, but in league games it can be assumed that they are not so loose as appeared last night.

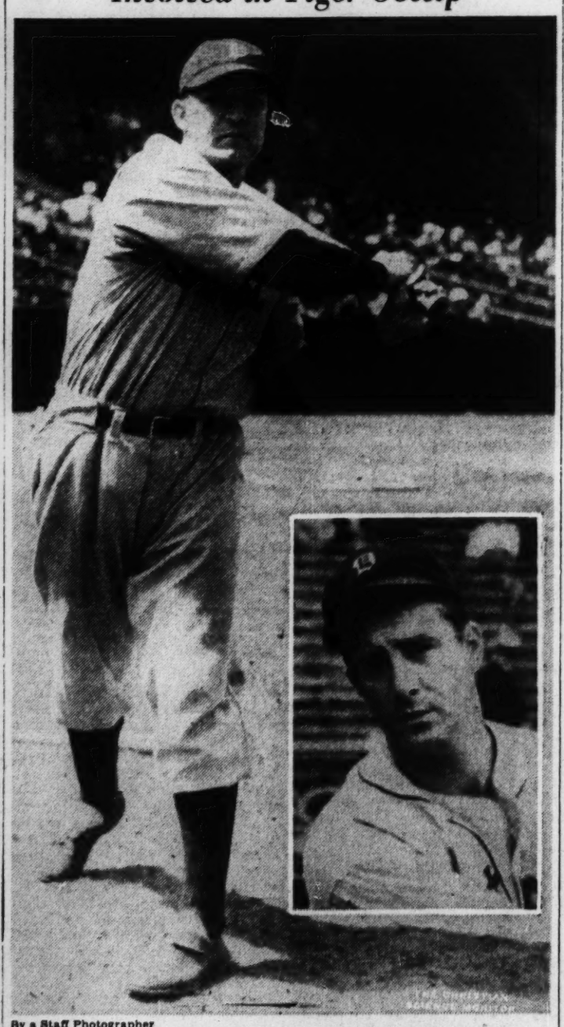
* * *

Frank Ryan, ex-Harvard publicity man, announced the game . . . Dick Harlow, Jimmy Dunn, Pat Hanley, Tuss McLaughry and Al McCoy were a few of the coaches present. . . . George Preston Marshall, owner of the Redskins, thinks Boston ready for pro football again. . . . The actual attendance figures will run under 25,000 and over 21,000. . . . The Crosscup-Pichon Post of the American Legion presented an impressive service between the halves.

* * *

Marshall stated that the Redskins have a rabid following in Washington that even attends road games. . . . Cliff Wilson, ex-Harvard back was listed to play, but was ordered to report for Navy duty the morning of the game. . . . Stan Woodward, promoter of the New York All-Star game, attended.

Involved in Tiger Gossip



By a Staff Photographer

Rudy York. Inset: Hank Greenberg

Current rumors have Greenberg leaving the Detroit club during the approaching winter, possibly for Washington. If he does, York will play first base for Del Baker.

Around The Hub

N. E. Leaders at Chicago

As the first half of the qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship was completed at North Shore Country Club, Chicago, last night, Holly Mandly had proved himself the New England amateur champion by leading the entire delegation from this district with a two-under-par 70.

With that score, Holly found himself in an eight-way tie for second place, headed only by Harry Haverstick, Jr., of Pennsylvania, who carded a sensational 68. The closest New Englander to Holly was Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., 1938 intercollegiate champion and present open champion of Rhode Island, with a 75. Johnny is playing from the New York district.

Ouimet Has 78

Following these two came Mel Demarais of Salem, who was able to make the trip as third alternate, with a 76. Francis Ouimet of Woodland, national champion in 1914 and 1931, and Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, both came in with 78's. If these five could duplicate those scores today, it was probable that they would qualify, for locker room chatter placed the deadline at around 156.

Three other New Englanders, Charley Clare of New Haven, former N. E. amateur champion; Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, who went to the semifinals of the national in 1935, and Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, were practically out of the running. Clare had an 80 and Lynch an 81. Both needed a tremendous lift in their game to place them among the 64 who start match play tomorrow. Knowles, with an 88, needed a miracle.

* * *

Mayor Tobin's annual charity field day yesterday at National League Field went off without a hitch, providing more than six and one-half hours of entertainment for some 15,000 persons, Highlight of the program was the 10-mile run, which Tarzan Brown won by a bare 50 yards from Arlington Johnny Kelley in the good time of 54m. 16.2s. Other events included baseball games between city and State employees, the Boston Olympets and the Baseball Writers of Boston, the Police and Fire Departments, and St. Augustine's and the Boston Park League Champions, the Casey Club of Neponset. Dick Gill of the B. A. A. cleaned up in the dash events.

* * *

C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announces a change in the dates of the Lesley Cup golf matches at The Country Club in Brookline from Sept. 29-30 to Sept. 30-Oct. 1. A New York team will defend the trophy against outfits from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Canada.

* * *

The Boston Olympets, girls' softball team, plays its sixth game in the past five days tonight when they face the Melrose All-Stars at the Melrose Athletic Field. The Olympets will be back in the Garden next Friday and Saturday evenings for a two-game series with the Bridgeport, Conn., Girls.

G. C.

Denny Shute Wins Glens Falls Open

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Denny Shute, one of golfdom's big-money professionals, added a $1,000 check, first prize in the Glens Falls open, to his winnings today.

Shute, playing from West Newton, Mass., breezed around the Glens Falls Country Club course yesterday afternoon in 68, four under par, to win a play-off for the title from Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., who slipped to a three-over-par 75. Smith took $600 second money.

The play-off became necessary when both finished the four rounds of the tournament with 276 totals. Gene Sarazen, Brookfield, Conn., took third money, $400, with a 277.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Sept. 11

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney lb	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Cramer cf	4	3	3	4	5	0	0
Williams rf	2	2	0	0	4	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	3	2	2	1	2	0
Vosmik lf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	3	3	3	0
Carey ss	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
Desautels c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ostermueller p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	36	11	11	20	27	9	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Moses rf	6	0	3	4	2	0	0
Gantenbein 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brancato 3b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hayes c	5	1	2	3	6	2	0
Siebert 1b	5	2	2	3	9	2	0
Chapman cf	5	2	2	3	3	0	0
Lillard ss	4	2	2	2	3	5	1
Lodigiani 2b	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
*Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McNamara 2b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Page p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Caster p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Collins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	9	15	18	27	14	1

*Batted for Lodigiani in eighth. †Batted for McNamara in ninth. ‡Ran for Dean in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0—11
Philadelphia	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	3— 9

Runs batted in, Tabor 5, Carey, Gantenbein, Lodigiani 2, Moses 2, Cramer 2, Vosmik, Siebert 2, Lillard, Dean. Two-base hits, Carey, Moses, Doerr, Cramer, Bagby, Hayes, Chapman. Three-base hit, Tabor. Home run, Tabor. Stolen bases, Doerr, Cramer. Sacrifice, Vosmik. Left on bases, Boston 7, Philadelphia 10. Base on balls, by Potter 3, by Page 4, by Ostermueller 2, by Bagby 3, by Caster. Struck out, by Ostermueller, by Bagby 3, by Page, by Caster 3, by Dean. Hits off Potter, 3 in 1 inning; off Page, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Caster, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Dean, 2 in 1 inning; off Ostermueller, 6 in 3 innings (none out in 4th); off Bagby, 9 in 6 innings. Wild pitch, Bagby. Winning pitcher, Bagby. Losing pitcher, Page. Time of game, 2h. 29m. Attendance, 500 (estimated).

Other Sports on Page 12.

Rumors of Greenberg's Departure Are Prevalent

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Detroit's not-so-ferocious Tigers charged the weakened Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park in the opener of a two-game series, rumors were prevalent of Hank Greenberg's passing to other American League fields by 1940. This story has been whispered off and on since the first month of the season, and repeatedly denied by Bengal officials, but certain factors lean heavily toward big Henry's departure from the Automobile City some time during the approaching winter.

For example, there is the huge figure of Rudy York lurking in the background. The Tigers for three years have tried to make him a permanent fixture in 154 games. They played him in the outfield and he brought back memories of Ike Boone and Babe Herman. They occasionally plant him behind the plate with mask and protector, and although he is fair, pitchers secretly complain of his clumsy receiving. Not only that, young Birdie Tebbetts has made rapid strides this season and looks like a really great backstop. Obviously York's only chance at regular employment is on first base.

Greenberg's Value

Of course, there is the ever present possibility that Hank will stay and Rudy will leave. But on the open market, Greenberg would bring a higher return in players and cash, and certainly the Tigers need additional strength in several spots if they expect to challenge the Yankees and Red Sox in 1940. York, although he has never been a regular at Briggs Stadium, he is considered the equal of Greenberg at the plate, if not his superior. Many critics have maintained for three years that York is the man who can shatter Babe Ruth's all-time home run record of 60, made back in 1927.

In the event that the Tigers go through with a Greenberg trade, it is conceivable that a second division club will get him. The Yankees would go high for the Jewish slugger. They need a first baseman who can hit. But unless Detroit is offered half of the New York team in exchange, Hank is not apt to settle in the Bronx stadium. With the big fellow chained to the initial bag, the world titleholders would be many percentage points stronger on the offensive side. No, the Bengals can hardly afford to strengthen the champs.

Senators Might Trade

Washington looms as a prominent possibility. The Senators, confined to the lower section of the American League standing, are in the market for a first baseman and might be in a position to give the Tigers that much needed shortstop. Late rumors have mentioned the name of Cecil Travis. The Senators have already purchased one of the best short fielders in the minor leagues for 1940 delivery. Why, then, should they spend money in five figures for a shortstop if Travis is a fixture?

Charley Gehringer is back at second base for the Tigers after a lay-off of several weeks. He is hitting the ball. Barney McCosky, the rookie outfielder, has stayed above .300 and will get "regular" consideration again next year. Although he has not benefited from such publicity as was given Ted Williams and Charley Keller, Barney can do about everything expected of a big leaguer. His defensive work forced Manager Del Baker to keep him in center field.

Tabor Hits Fourth

The Tigers found the Red Sox without Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx, and with young Jim Tabor in the clean-up spot in the batting order. Tabor took over the important berth yesterday at Philadelphia and upheld Cronin's confidence by driving across five runs. He produced a home run and triple. This game also marked the return of Junior Jim Bagby to the Boston fold, after a stretch with the Little Rock farm in the Southern Association. Relieving Fritz Ostermueller in the fourth inning, Junior finished the contest and was credited with the win, his fourth of the year in the American League.

The injury to Cronin came at a time when he was rapidly closing in on the .300 batting circle. By getting three hits in the Sunday double-header at Phillie, Joe climbed to .296. He has not reached the charm mark this season, but should make it before the curtain drops the afternoon of Oct. 1. If the manager is not back in the line-up when Detroit closes its series here tomorrow, he should be during the Cleveland games, which start Thursday at Fenway.

War Interferes

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—War is expected to halt preparations for the Winter Olympics, at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The Organizing Committee has asked the Reich Government for definite instructions, and informed sources said they expected preparations would cease.

* * *

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Finland's Olympic Games Organization Committee yesterday suspended for three months preparations for the 1940 games, which have not yet officially been canceled.

If possible at the end of that period, the committee plans to organize a "Nordic Olympiad" for which it will seek entries from North, Central and South America and the Central Asiatic States.

* * *

GREELEY, Colo., Sept. 12 (AP)—Europe's war is interfering with football in the Rockies.

Greeley State College authorities have been notified the soldiers at Fort Francis E. Warren near Cheyenne, Wyo., are too busy drilling as part of the nation's defense measures to play football.

So Greeley State's two games with army teams have been called off.

* * *

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 12 (AP)—Money raised by the Canadian Olympic Committee to send Canadian athletes to the 1940 Olympic Games will be used instead to supply sports equipment for enlisted soldiers in Ontario, the committee has decided.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

A Literary Tour Of New York

6 articles daily — September 18 - 23

An interesting group of stories about writers whose work has identified them for readers the world over with old and present day New York. The authors and dates of stories are as follows:

Edith Wharton . . .	September	18
O. Henry	"	19
Theodore Roosevelt .	"	20
James Fenimore Cooper	"	21
Washington Irving . .	"	22
William Bradford . .	"	23

in

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Johnny Doeg Bows to Quist in the Third Round—Haverstick in Driver's Seat

Big Upset in the Making When Darkness Halts Match

BULLETIN

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Adrian Quist of Australia, after a night's rest, came back to win his interrupted match with Johnny Doeg of Rumson, N. J., 7—9, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, 6—0, in the third round of the national tennis championships.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—The national tennis championships appeared to be on the verge of a four-star upset when darkness settled down on the stadium courts last night and forced the officials to pull Johnny Doeg away from a dazed and bewildered Adrian Quist.

Doeg, champion back in 1930 and out of active competition for the last several years, came back yesterday with the terrific service that made him famous and blasted the Australian Davis Cup hero off the court in two of the three sets they played before curfew.

Doeg Wins First and Third

In grand shape for his 30 years, Doeg pounded his cannon-ball across to win the first set 9—7, eased up a bit as he dropped the second, 2—6, and again threw the throttle wide open to take the third 8—6.

It was announced their third round match would be completed before the start of today's regular program.

Quist played under an obvious mental handicap in yesterday's second and third sets. By that time Doeg's long spikes had torn the court badly and the Australian spent all his spare time replacing divots and tamping down the sod.

Down to 15 in Men's

Outside of that match, yesterday's program went off without any excitement to speak of. The field of survivors was reduced to 16 in the women's division and 15 in the men's, with the ranks of the big shots still intact.

Gilbert Hunt, Jr., of Washington, D. C., had the only narrow escape of the seeded players. He survived two match points against him in the fourth set to down Henry Prusoff of Seattle 6—2, 1—6, 7—9, 7—5, 6—1.

Parker Beats Hare

Frankie Parker beat Charles Hare of England, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, and will play Hunt in the fourth round on Wednesday. Gardnar Mulloy of Miami defeated Billy McGehee of New Orleans, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; John Bromwich of Australia beat Morey Lewis of Texarkana, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated Willis Anderson of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3, and Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles defeated Chauncey Depew Steele Jr., of New York, 5—7, 12—10, 8—6, 10—8.

The leading lights among the ladies also won with ease. Kay Stammers of England took only 20 minutes to expel Marta Barnett of Miami, 6—0, 6—0, and Helen Jacobs needed a minute less than that to oust Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 6—0. Champion Alice Marble was idle along with the others in her bracket.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

One half of the World Series rivalry probably will be settled this week, while the other figures to drag along until just before the major league season winds up.

The Yankees, sporting a 17-game lead and with only 20 games still to play should clinch the flag before the week is out. The Cincinnati Reds, through St. Louis' defeat in Pittsburgh yesterday (Monday), still hold a 3½ game edge, with 26 to play.

Here is the picture:

	W	L	Games Behind	Games to Play
American League				
New York	96	38		20
Boston	79	55	17	20
National League				
Cincinnati	78	50		26
St. Louis	76	55	3½	22
Chicago	72	62	9	20
Brooklyn	69	60	9½	25

St. Catharines C. C. Wins

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept 12 (CP) — St. Catharines Cricket Club defeated Buffalo Cricket Club in an exhibition match here recently, scoring 140 runs for two wickets declared to 91 runs all out for the visitors.

Stagg Chosen Coach Before School Existed

(This is the last in a series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif., Sept 12 (AP) Amos Alonzo Stagg is probably the first and possibly the only man named football coach of a university which didn't even exist at the time of the appointment.

In 1890, two years before the University of Chicago was constructed, he was chosen its first grid mentor and head of the department of physical culture and athletics At that time, he was a graduate student at Yale under Dr. William Rainey Harper, selected to become Chicago's first president. Stagg accepted Harper's invitation to be the first coach.

Meanwhile, he coached two years at Springfield College in Massachusetts, taking a week off in the fall of 1890 to help coach the Yale team. His 41 years at Chicago set a record. This fall, beginning his seventh season at the College of the Pacific, he is rounding out a half century of teaching football, unparalleled in the sport's history.

When Chicago opened its doors Oct. 1, 1892, Stagg greeted his first football turnout. From the slightly more than 50 students, 14 candidates reported. Half of them knew nothing of the game. The star of the team was a halfback. It was Stagg.

The first game was with Hyde Park High School, Oct. 8 Chicago won, 12-0. Seven games were played four with high school, two with the Y. M. C. A., and the windup, a scoreless tie, with Northwestern

Of all the records Stagg has seen established in his 55 years of football, the one he thinks most secure is that of the 1888 Yale team, captained by W. H. "Pa" Corbin, on which Stagg played. It won all its games and rolled up a total score of 698 to 0.

Yankees Already Planning for '40

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The New York Yankees, with their fourth straight American League pennant in sight, made plans for the 1940 season today by purchasing five players from their Newark and Kansas City farms for spring delivery.

From Newark come Louis (Buddy) Blair, 24-year-old infielder, and Mike Chartak, outfielder and first baseman, in trade for pitchers Jimmy Deshong, Nick Strincevich and cash. Blair and Chartak were out of action most of the season with injuries.

The world champions bought two right-handed pitchers, Thomas Reis and Ernie Bonham, and First Baseman Johnny Sturm from Kansas City, sending Pitcher Jack Haley and cash to the American Association club. Haley, with Newark last year, has pitched for Columbus this season.

Tops at Third —By Pap'

HE IS CERTAIN TO COLLECT MORE THAN 200 HITS THIS SEASON !!
RED HAS PLAYED IN EVERY YANKEE GAME THIS YEAR
A STEADY WORKER
Red ROLFE
- THE YANKEES' TALENTED THIRD SACKER SELDOM RECEIVES THE CREDIT DUE HIM
Pap'

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While Joe Di Maggio and other Yankee sluggers grab off most of the headlines, Red Rolfe keeps covering third base in masterful, though not spectacular, fashion

Rolfe is one of those thoroughly efficient ball players who are taken for granted. Only when he makes a misplay—and that is rarely, indeed—does he attract attention.

The pennant-grabbing Yankee machine has no more dependable member than this former Dartmouth infielder, recognized as the best third sacker in the American League. And in the major leagues, too, some say. He has taken part in every Yankee contest this year and is batting around .325.

Rolfe certainly does not have to doff his hat to his more highly publicized, slugging team-mates in the little matter of pounding out base hits. He should chalk up more than 200 safe blows before the current pennant race ends. He has made more hits than any player in either major league to date and should be the final leader.

One of Red's ambitions has been to pound out 200 or more hits in a season. Last year he was four short. Each season since he moved into the third base post as a regular for the Yankees he has come close. In 1935, he collected 192 safe blows and hit an even .300.

Rolfe has no desire to threaten Lou Gehrig's amazing record for playing in consecutive games but he does want to play in every one of the Yankees' games this year. He feels that he is at his peak and is determined to make his sixth full season with the Yankees the best of his career. —Pap'

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Derringer Having Biggest Year

With the converted infielder, Bucky Walters, getting Most Valuable Player consideration for his 23 mound victories, a husky fellow named Paul Derringer is currently playing second fiddle in the pitching situation at Cincinnati. Although in possession of 20 triumphs, the big right-hander is overshadowed somewhat by the brilliant development of his team mate and former third baseman. But Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds is not fooled by the heavier attention given to Walters.

"Bucky has pitched great ball for us, as the records prove," said McKechnie on his last visit to Boston. "His swift rise in the profession is perhaps the best story of the year. We all realize where we would be without him. But we also know where we would be without Derringer. Don't underestimate his part in this race. I haven't talked so much about him because I knew what he could do. The club was confident in the beginning that Paul would win 20, at least. And he has."

Reached 22 in 1935

The Derringer machine is rolling towards its most successful season in the majors. With No. 21 coming up, Paul is a cinch to better his previous high total of 22, cornered in 1935. Now that the Cardinals are threatening again, McKechnie may be forced to work the right-hander overtime and there is a chance that he may go as high as 26 or 27 triumphs.

Paul Derringer
Cincinnati Pitcher

Always a control pitcher, Derringer has amazed the experts this year. In better than 260 innings, he has passed approximately 30 rival hitters. There is no way of telling how many of these were intentional, but there is a suspicion that at least one third belongs on this mythical list. With the tying or winning run in scoring position, it is not sound baseball to pitch to a good hitter. Smart hurlers like Derringer, however, will throw near the plate in an effort to coax nibbles from the anxious batsman. If he hits at a bad ball, the percentage is in favor of the man on the mound.

Records Not Listed

The Little Red Book, authority for major league records, does not compile figures on this important department of pitching, unfortunately. Most bases on balls for innings, games and seasons are listed, but the "fewest" side of the story is eliminated. However, Derringer's feat this season must be close to an all-time record. An average of about one tenth of a pass per inning over a lengthy campaign is worthy of special mention in this or any other diamond century.

Derringer's work should be a lesson to every young pitcher and the incentive to practice control. Those free tickets to first base will beat you almost as often as hits. Ask any big leaguer. Paul has been hit often in numerous games, but rarely does a safe knock follow a pass. The percentage against a batter hitting safely is something like three to one. In other words, the average batsman will connect only once in three trips to the plate. Therefore, if you walk him you are giving him a "break."

Nine Losing Games

Since the start of this exciting flag race, Derringer has appeared in only nine losing games. He was charged with seven of these. Along with the 20 contests he has won and the seven lost, Paul has worked in six others which were either won or lost by a team mate. Also, he pitched a nine-inning tie with the Cardinals.

If the Reds get into the World Series with the Yankees—and there is a hard road ahead before they either eliminate or yield to the Cardinals—Derringer figures to be an effective weapon against the famed New York powerhouse. For one thing, his brilliant control suggests that the Yankees will get few fat pitches at which to hit. Along with his ability to get balls within the strike zone, he knows the trick of putting something on them, which happens to be important, also. Particularly when throwing up to the Yankees. Paul is fast, has a good curve and the stamina to work often in a set of games as short as a World Series.

Big Paul has waited eight years for a second fling at an October classic. He was a rookie with the Cardinals when the first taste came, back in '31. You may remember that he started and lost two games. But he is a seasoned pitcher today and critics—in the National League, at least—think his next chapter in the blue ribbon show will be much different.

Reds Still Have Best Chance

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 (AP)—Say the Cincinnati Reds have cracked—but figures showed today they still have the best chance to nail the National League flag.

They have lost 20 of their 38 games since Aug. 1, when they held that magnificent 12-game lead. But the second-place St. Louis Cardinals have a steep hill to climb unless the Reds fall completely apart.

The situation is such that even with the margin cut to three and a half games, Manager Bill McKechnie—who ordinarily is given to salty understatement—is on record as saying, "I believe we'll win by six games or more."

Bad Side of Books

On the bad side of the books is this record: In six weeks, the Reds have won 18 and lost 20; the runners-up 28 and 12.

However, of the Reds' remaining 26 games, 23 are at home, where they have played their best ball. They would have to improve only a little—considering the last six weeks—to break even and wind up with a record of 91—63—.591.

To beat that, the Cards would have to win 16 of their 24 games for 92-62—.596.

On this assumption, Chicago could be ruled out, for the Cubs would have to win all their remaining 20 games to achieve a 92-62 record.

Walters and Derringer

True, 43 of the Reds' total victories have been produced by two men—Bucky Walters with 23 and Paul Derringer with 20. The rest of the boys have to pitch in relays to win a game. At best, Bucky and Paul should have two days of rest between assignments, but returning from an even-break western swing today, McKechnie indicated that if pressure proved too great, he might alternate them—except for seven double-headers.

There are various other pros and cons in the argument.

Ernie Lombardi seems to have batted himself out of his hitting slump, but Frank McCormick hasn't had a safety in the last 13 tries. Johnny Vander Meer, out since Aug. 14 for arm treatment, looked like a whirlwind when he pitched one inning Saturday in relief, but most ball games last nine innings.

Gimbel Trophy To Canadians

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (CP) — Precedent was set at the International table tennis championships, concluded over the weekend at the Canadian National Exhibition, when Canadian players won the Gimbel Trophy and the men's doubles title.

Canada's international team, made up of Montreal players, defeated the United States squad in six straight games to win the premier event of the three-day tournament and Pierre Chapdelaine and J. J. Desjardins, both of Montreal, defeated Lee Webb and Mr. Hersh, Detroit, 24-22, 21-19, 14-21, 21-14.

Harry Cooke of New York, defeated L. Burnstein, Detroit, in the men's singles final 21-18, 21-13, 21-17. Cooke also teamed with Ruthe Brewer, New York, to win the mixed doubles over Miss L. Thall, Columbus, Ohio, and Chapdelaine, 18-21, 21-19, 18-21, 21-9, 21-14.

Miss Brewer retained her single women's title by defeating Mrs. Norman Studer, Ohio, 21-8, 21-17, 10-21, 21-19. Mrs. Studer was runner-up to Miss Brewer here in 1938.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Fred Perry, England, won U. S. men's singles tennis trophy, defeating Don Budge, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 1—6, 10—8, for third title.

Five Years Ago

T. A. Torrance, last foreign threat, eliminated by Eddie Driggs in fifth round of U. S. amateur golf championship.

College Senior Holds Half-Way Lead at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—America's amateur golfing brigade started down the home stretch of the 36-hole qualifier for the 43rd annual national championship today, wondering if it had another Bobby Jones on its hands.

A newcomer to the big time links wars, bashful, 21-year-old Harry H. Haverstick, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., senior and golf captain at Swarthmore, was in the driver's seat as the round got under way. The big question was whether he possessed the shots to stay there.

Cards at 68

While the galleryites followed the favorites yesterday, and watched them explode all over North Shore's tough terrain, the Pennsylvania youngster slipped in unnoticed through the rain to post a neat 68, four under par, one over the tournament record, and two strokes ahead of eight better known aspirants to the crown now adorning the dark locks of Willie Turnesa, youngest of the New York golfing clan.

Haverstick, after a shaky 37 going out, cut corners on the back nine for a 31, five birdies brightening his homestretch card. Most of them came as the result of perfect iron play.

Of the 167 starters, only 131 were left today, the remainder blowing themselves out of the way by scoring 82 or worse on the opening 18. Of the remainder, the low 64 qualify today for match play starting tomorrow.

Talent in Octet

Plenty of talent was wrapped up in the octet bracketed at 70. The list included Johnny Goodman of Omaha, 1937 champion who won the 1933 national open over this same course; Harry Todd of Dallas, Texas, the Western amateur king; Capt. Ken Rogers, Army flyer of Montgomery, Ala., twice winner of the Hawaiian open and amateur titles; Maurice J. McCarthy of Cincinnati, former national intercollegiate and New York Metropolitan ruler, Walker Cup star, and three-time Ohio champion; and Don Schumacher of Dallas, Thomas Sheehan of Notre Dame, Albert E. (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, another Walker Cupper, and Harold Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., New England amateur king.

C. Ross Somerville, of Canada, 1932 champion; B. Patrick Abbott, the movie extra from Altadena, Calif., who reached the finals last year, and Harry Givan of Seattle, clipped par for 71's, while nine others matched even figures.

Par Matches

In the even-par figure were Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, the 1936 champion; Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finalist in 1937; Freddie Haas of New Orleans, former Walker Cup player; Marvin Ward of Spokane, Wash.; Jack Hoerner of Glen View, Ill.; Sam Ruskin of Milwaukee, Robert Fraser of Omaha, Richard D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Joseph Thompson of Burlington, Ont., Canada.

Turnesa was well within the fold with a 75, and all the other hotshots still had a chance to get into the match play. Charley Yates of Atlanta, former British king, had 74; Frank Strafaci, of Long Beach, N. Y., one-time national publinks ruler, had 77 to tie with Chick Evans, winner in 1916 and 1920. Francis Ouimet, 1914 and 1931 winner, was in with 78. The consensus was that a pair of 78's would be necessary to make the title flight.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 11

International League

Newark 9, Syracuse 6. (Playoff for fourth place.)

Pacific Coast League

(No games scheduled.)

Texas League Playoffs

Houston 5, Fort Worth 1.
Dallas-San Antonio (rain).

Eastern League Playoffs

Albany 9, Elmira 0.
Scranton 4, Springfield 3.

Giants Release Coffman

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The New York Giants handed Dick Coffman, veteran right-handed relief hurler, his unconditional release yesterday and called in three newcomers.

Secretary Eddie Brannick announced Babe Young, promising first baseman with Nashville, and John Gorman, young southpaw with the Giants' Clinton, Iowa, farm club, join the Giants today in Pittsburgh.

If Newark fails to get into the International League playoffs, Second Baseman Nick Witek, recently purchased from the Yankee farm, also will travel West with the club.

National Football Champion Lost in Maze of Contenders

By Henry W. (Eskie) Clark

(This is the first of a series of two articles previewing the 1939 football season by Lafayette's Athletic Director and former Harvard center.)

NEW YORK—The caliber of football coaching has improved so uniformly all over the nation and the struggle for star players is so keen, that a clearly outstanding national team is practically impossible. Twenty-five years ago one man, Walter Camp, could pick a representative all-America team from the games that he witnessed himself and confine his choice to the East and Midwest. Today all-America teams must be picked by large committees and no one feels certain that any 11 men represent the best in their positions.

Less than 10 years ago the Southwest was almost unknown in national football. Last year it produced several great teams and one of the greatest. The education of the coaching profession through schools, books, moving pictures, and scouting has been so progressive that almost all teams use very similar offensives and defensives. This puts a premium on co-ordination or team play and on those players who possess the spark of genius that enables them to rise to great heights in their specialty. Such men last year were Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian in forward passing, Eric Tipton of Duke in punting, and Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross in ball carrying.

Prophet On Spot

The prophet who attempts to pick the best team for the coming season is certain to accomplish two things: First, to put himself on the spot; and second, to put the team he picks on the spot. Every section will have at least one outstanding team and even though a half dozen play-off games are held in various Bowls, there will be no agreement on a single champion when the season is over.

Yet in the face of all this, there is one eleven that stands out in the esteem of those who should know best—the football coaches themselves. The Tennessee Volunteers are a great team because Coach Bob Neyland last year turned out one of the smoothest offensive units football has ever seen. They went through a hard schedule, won the Orange Bowl decisively, and started preparation for this year almost immediately after their final game. Most of that squad is back and they have in Cafego a great star to climax their smooth, powerful attack.

Facing Handicaps

Any general summary of prospects for the season must recognize the handicaps facing the half dozen usual national leaders. Pittsburgh, Duke, Texas Christian, Cornell and Dartmouth are faced with an unusually large loss by graduation. Holy Cross, Navy, Temple, Iowa, Boston College, and Pittsburgh must overcome the handicap of launching new coaching regimes. The combination of these two handicaps puts Pitt in a lower position than they have occupied for several years. On the other hand, a new coach may provide the incentive to turn out a championship outfit as at Boston College.

In the East, Carnegie Tech has most of last year's great team again ready for action. With Condit and Muha leading the way, they should be one of the top teams. Boston College has the material to be a champion, while Fordham and Villanova are counting on just as powerful squads as they fielded last fall. Army and Navy may develop faster than expected, but they cannot expect outstanding teams for at least another season.

Penn Looks Best

Cornell has a veteran backfield to help its defense of the Ivy League, but several losses in the line give every member of the League a chance to win. Right now Penn looks strongest. Princeton has enough veterans with exceptionally strong sophomore material to give everyone a battle. Dartmouth needs only a blocking back to be great. Harvard has enough sophomore material to win, if Harlow can bring them around in time. Columbia will be stronger but probably will not have reserves enough to stay up all season, and Yale looks very blue from every angle.

Brown should have a great record this year, but it is hard to classify the team as either big or small. Amherst looks like a repeater for the Little Three title, although Williams will provide more opposition and may surprise the Jeffs. Rutgers is in the same position in the Middle Three. The Scarlet has most of their championship team back, but a heavier squad at Lehigh and a stronger offense at Lafayette spell trouble for Harvey Harmon. Connecticut State in New England, Franklin and Marshall, and Muhlenberg in Pennsylvania, and Niagara in New York loom up as favorites for their divisions.

Frequent Upsets

Too many football fans follow the big teams exclusively. The smaller colleges have a habit of not running as true to form, consequently they provide more excitement and interest. This is partly because their prospects are not canvassed so thoroughly, but more because their schedules are so evenly balanced that up-sets come every Saturday throughout the season.

Differences on Minnesota Chances for 1939 Eleven

MINNEAPOLIS, (AP) — Somebody's going to be badly fooled at Minnesota this year.

On the apparent assumption that the Golden Gophers will have their usual football championship contending team, ticket buyers are showing up in sell-out proportions.

Head Coach Bernie Bierman pessimistically observes that he won't have better than a second-division outfit.

Somebody's Wrong

One thing is certain that somebody's wrong and it won't take very long to find out who it is since Minnesota, in its second game, plays the always dangerous Nebraska Cornhuskers at Lincoln, Oct. 7, and the following Saturday meets Purdue's Boilermakers, rated as one of the Big Ten top-notchers, here.

Then on Oct. 21 comes Ohio State to finish the early season testing of this 1939 Gopher gridiron question mark. They are preparing for a crowd in excess of 60,000 for the Ohio State clash here.

Fans' Reasoning

Fans' reasoning is supported by the record which shows Bierman's pessimism has prevailed each fall although his outfits have won four Big Ten titles and three mythical national championships in seven years. The Gophers, winners of the Big Ten crown for two-straight years, have not lost a home Conference game in six years.

"We're just a second division team. I don't know how far down the line we will be," Bierman said in summing up the season's prospects. He listed Michigan, Purdue and Northwestern as the top teams with Ohio State, Indiana, and Wisconsin close behind.

18 Lettermen

While the crafty Gopher coach has 18 lettermen available, his contention is that many of them have seen insufficient actual service to be as yet fully dependable. He also added that newcomers from the freshman ranks of a year ago are "just average."

Marty Christiansen and Ed Steinbauer give Minnesota a veteran pair of powerful fullbacks, while George Franck, Charles Myre, Bob Paffrath, Harold Van Every, and a newcomer, Bruce Smith, are scheduled to handle the halfback positions. Van Every again is expected to carry the brunt of the passing and kicking, while Smith, a much-heralded but untested youth as yet, is figuring prominently in Bierman's plans.

New Linemen

Three lettermen quarterbacks, Phil Belfiori, John Bartlet, and George Gould, are available. In the line, however, a number of names strange to Gopher rosters of the past are likely to crop up.

Bob Bjorckland is the only letterman center available, with Bill Kuusisto and Merle Larson the only guards to have seen enough service a year ago to merit letters. Capt. Win Pedersen and Syrus Johnson are the experienced tackles with Earl Ohlgren, John Mariucci, and William Johnson the veteran ends.

The Gopher schedule: Sept. 30—Arizona; Oct. 7—Nebraska, there; Oct 14—Purdue; Oct 21—Ohio State; Nov. 4—Northwestern; Nov. 11—Michigan, there; Nov. 18—Iowa, there; Nov. 25—Wisconsin.

Cardinals Obtain Roe

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Cardinals obtained Elwin Roe, 21-year-old left-handed pitcher, yesterday from Rochester, N. Y., in exchange for Shortstop Frank Crespi, who has been playing at Columbus, Ohio, on option from the Cardinals.

Roe, signed by the Cardinals last year, will report next spring. He was transferred this year to Rochester, where he won seven and lost three. He is a former baseball star of Harding College, Searcy, Ark.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	38	.716
Boston	79	55	.590
Chicago	76	58	.567
Cleveland	72	61	.541
Detroit	70	63	.526
Washington	59	77	.434
Philadelphia	47	87	.351
St. Louis	36	96	.272

Results Sept. 11

Boston 11, Philadelphia 9.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	78	50	.609
St. Louis	76	55	.580
Chicago	72	62	.537
Brooklyn	69	60	.535
New York	65	62	.512
Pittsburgh	60	71	.458
Boston	57	73	.445
Philadelphia	41	87	.320

Results Sept. 11

Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 6.
Only game scheduled.

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FRANCE

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

International Student City In Paris

In Normal Times, Students From Many Countries Live in These Hostels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

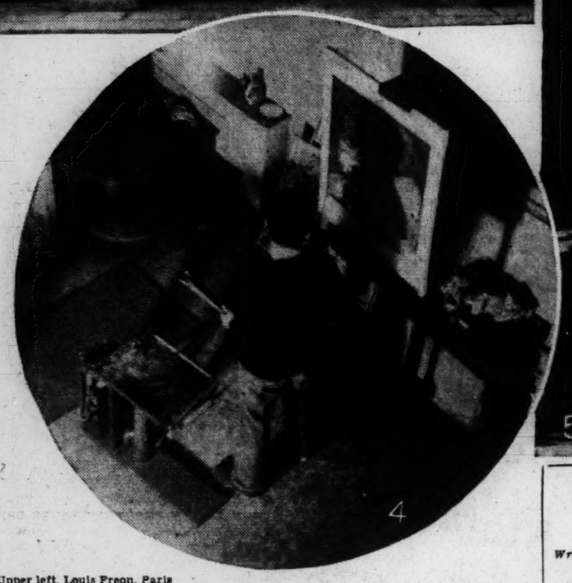
Cité Universitaire, or University City, is a unique little "town" within the city of Paris, with its own administration, its own post office, and its own regulations. Some years ago the growing city of Paris, bursting out of its ancient girdle of city fortifications, razed to the ground its walls, and placed a vast plot at the disposal of the University Authorities, in order that a city of international hostels might be built for its academic youth.

Of the 35,000 students who attend the University of Paris in normal times, more than 7,000 are from other countries. Through the University City, an attempt has been made to bring these students of many countries into regular contact with one another and with their French fellow students, while the French students on the other hand are given a broader viewpoint through contact with the students of other lands.

Thus University City is truly an international settlement. One enters it through the gates shown in Number 1 of the group of photographs. In number 3, we have a bird's-eye view of a main street; on the left are the Belgian, Japanese, and Danish Houses, and on the right, next to the corner of the British House, looms the tower of the Spanish House. In each House in the Cité a student of the nationality of that House shares half his room accommodation with a French student or a student of some other nationality. For the idea is not merely to have a series of furnished hotels where the students from one nation can live separate lives within their own nationalities; but to have a series of international families.

A central point of the Cité is International House, shown in Number 5 of the illustration. It is the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Built about three years ago, it is in French chateau style, colorful with its white stone, red brick ornamentation, and blue and gray tiled roofs. Like a large club, it provides lounges, library, music rooms, swimming pool, gymnasium, squash and tennis courts, and bowling alleys. Artists of the Comedie Française play in its theatre. The low vaulted basement dining room serves some million meals a year.

There is great elasticity in the regulations throughout the Cité. The front doors close only from 1:30 a. m. until 6 a. m. Radios and gramophones may be played in the Common Rooms, and here men and girls may mingle socially.



Upper left, Louis Freon, Paris

(1) Entrance to University City, Paris. (2) A group at work in the library of the United States House. (3) General view of one of the streets, showing the Belgian, Japanese, and Danish Houses, with a glimpse also of the British and Spanish. (4) An art student in his room. (5) International House, gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Tune In on 'Understanding Music' World Radio University Course

A lot of people, the world over, want to increase their enjoyment of music by understanding it. To these, the World Radio University offers two opportunities to hear a radio series, Understanding Music. Listeners may turn their dials to 11.73mc. (25.6m.) in the short-wave band on Wednesdays at 10:00 p. m., E. S. T., or on Thursday at 5:00 p. m., E. S. T. With as little effort as that, people in this enlightened age can learn to understand the international language—music.

Modern music lovers can attend classes in their own studies. No more packing up notebooks and music cases to trudge to school for lectures on the appreciation of music. The World Radio University at Boston sends a series on Understanding Music over the short waves to all who have all-wave receiving sets.

Nor do enrollees in this course miss the helpful blackboard illustrations. To them the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, a non-commercial organization, distributes, at cost, booklets which contain a detailed outline of each of the 36 lessons in the Understanding Music course, definitions of technical terms, a bibliography and suggestions for musical listening outside of class. All this material is carefully prepared by Dr. Donald J. Grout, of the Music Department at Harvard University, who gives his lectures informally from the piano bench, generously illustrating his points with appropriate music.

Regular Understanding Music lessons begin October 4, but during September Radio University is holding "previews" on Wednesdays and Thursdays; Wednesdays at 9:00 p. m., E. S. T., and Thursdays at 3:30 p. m., E. S. T. Would-be members of the course can therefore audition a lesson or two before becoming enrollees.

College Registration

This year's college and university registration in the United States will total approximately 1,400,000. Of the 1,110,000 young men and women who graduated from high schools in 1939, about 400,000 will enter college this fall.

Colleges and universities have registered many more students during the past few years due to financial aid of the NYA, and lack of positions for high-school graduates and for young people generally.

The Way We Do It 'Down in Maine'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of you have expressed your enjoyment of the "trips" taken in this column, with various members as guides. Here is a real odd-fashioned Maine clambake, with one of our Maine members as hostess. We think it may be of special interest to our members in England, and to Americans and Canadians whose homes are far from the ocean.—Chairman.

Maine

Hello:—

Now that we're all gathered at the Round Table, I should like to postpone the meeting long enough to whisk you all away to a real honest-to-goodness Maine clambake. Ready? All you have to do is to close your eyes tight and say your private word of magic three times and presto! Here we are standing, in the late afternoon sunshine, on a sandy Maine beach, looking out past a rocky headland and a wooded island to the rim of blue mountains across the bay. There's enough wind to stir up an occasional white cap on the blue water. The tide is coming, and you have just time for a swim while supper is cooking. Anybody who doesn't care for such a grand, cold, salty bath is drafted to help with the supper.

First, we dig a deep hole in the sand. A lining of stones is good, but not necessary. Then we bring an armful of the driftwood piled up in the boathouse and build a blazing fire in the hole. A generous supply of wet rock-weed from the heap you've been wondering about goes into the end of a big stove-pipe, black as night from previous clambakes. The clams go in next, and then more rock-weed until the stove-pipe is full. Then we place the pipe on its side on the fire, with a short plank across each end to keep the seaweed from falling out. Four turns of the pipe, 15 minutes apart, and the feast is ready. We'll pile some more wood on the fire so the swimmers will have a good blaze to gather around.

All ready! Soup's on! Help yourself to anything you see. The paper plates are piled up there, paper napkins next with a rock on top to keep them from blowing away, steaming clams in that big pan, sandwiches over here, pickles and olives and cucumber slices. A row of rocks isn't so bad a buffet! Now where did I put the salt? Oh, here it is.

When your plate is full, help yourself to a seat. There are plenty of rocks, all sizes, a big log that will hold people and people, or maybe you'd prefer one of the blankets spread on the sand. My, those clams are sweet, and the rock weed adds a grand flavor!

Anybody still hungry? I brought along a few "hot-dogs," just in case. Here are some forked alder branches if you think the toasting forks too civilized. Wrap the "hot-dog" in a slice of bacon, this way, and about five minutes over that fire will toast it perfectly.

Dessert is really superfluous after all this, but I know you can all eat a brownie. I hope you like chocolate things, with nuts, as well as I do. There are plenty of paper cups and somebody's just bringing another pail of water from the well.

We've been almost too busy eating to notice that the sun has disappeared behind the mountains. Did you ever see such a gorgeous sky? Those huge clouds are almost crimson and the rest of the sky is the softest blue with pink streaks all over it. The color fades so gradually there is no line to show where the day ends and the dark begins. The blue deepens around us and we watch the first stars prick through. The water laps softly on the beach and a little breeze reminds us that the fire has died down.

We'll collect the empty plates and soiled napkins for a last flare and then go inside. The cabin is tiny but I guess we can all get in. A couple of minutes and we'll have a good blaze in the fireplace There! Now, we'll let the speakers have the chairs and the rest of us can sit on pillows on the floor. There's plenty of wall to lean against! Everybody comfortable? Who's the first speaker?

(Miss) D. L. G.

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Make It Mutual

New York

Dear Chairman:

Why haven't I seen the Youth Round Table Column before as I perused the Monitor? You can't supply the answer and it will always remain a mystery to me. For some time I've been longing for "Pen Pals" and not having any idea how to acquire them. Then one afternoon, feeling rather blue, I glanced through a Tuesday Monitor, and lo and behold there was the answer! Reading the letters in the Round Table chased away my blues and gave me a new interest.

I have many hobbies and a variety of interests, among them: antiques, interior decorating, reading, writing, cooking, handicrafts, walking, country life, and photography. Anything I'm not already interested in I'll be only too glad to hear about and add to my interests.

(Miss) D. S.

Now that some of the countries where Round Tablers live are at war with one another, and other countries where we live have declared neutrality, all of us who discuss various questions in this column must be particularly careful of our statements, mustn't we. The country in which this newspaper is published is neutral, and even allowing for a free press that neutrality must be maintained. Furthermore, Round Tablers on both sides in the present conflict may be reading this column (we hope they will be able to). Let us keep in mind that we as Young Round Table members are, in our personal life, friends, as always, even though some of us may be serving our countries in the war against each other. And by the way, if any of you in Europe join up and will let us know how to reach you with friendly letters, we are eager to do so. Send word to your Chairman, by way of a headquarters.

Cheerio Chairman.

Learning by Seeing the Wheels Of Business in Action

Learning by seeing the wheels of business in action is the method that will be employed this year at Bryant and Stratton Commercial School in Boston in connection with their special marketing course, started last year toward the end of the school season as an experiment and continuing this year after the method has been found successful.

The course was inaugurated last year by Charles M. Sparkes, member of the faculty, with the idea of giving the students a direct contact with the various distributive and merchandising methods employed in business today. To accomplish this, an important part of the course requires student interviews with business men and group visits to prominent industrial concerns. This supplementary information, gleaned by the student after a close study of the various problems confronting a particular kind of business, is then discussed in class and is fitted into its proper place among the fundamentals and theories already studied.

According to Instructor Sparkes, in this way the student, who usually knows very little about the actual operations of a business, can visualize and gain a true understanding of our marketing methods and problems of today. He believes that in education there will be an increasing tendency toward supplementing book knowledge with practical knowledge of a subject.

Seeing Beyond the School Door

Choosing for Your Child a School That Has Vision

There are schools in various parts of the country making conscious effort to adjust themselves to new conditions, to prepare boys and girls to meet life as it is, to unify their aims with those of the communities in which they exist. Among them are some of the oldest and most solid. Their heads see beyond the school door into the community, beyond the college into the future of their charges. In a number of schools the pupils are doing something for the community in which the school is placed. In some the faculty are offering evening courses for adults of the town. Some maintain close touch with town affairs, and offer their halls for annual town meetings, where the boys observe the workings of the old New England type of community government. Still other progressive schools have identified themselves even more closely with the community.

There are schools that meet the demands of boys and girls "for a richer, more realistic and natural experience during their high school years," that enable them "to enter more completely into adult life, to assume increasing responsibilities, to tackle real problems, and grow in independent strength." Some offer opportunities in the building of the material plant and sharing in the economic problems of maintaining the school.

Some removed from the commercial entertainments of towns and cities, develop hobbies, interests in music, art and handwork, and produce their own entertainments, illustrated lectures, plays, operas, choral, and orchestral concerts.

The school that is adapting itself to the times and to the needs of its pupils and has some vision of the conditions its boys and girls will meet in and after college is building its success.

—From "A Handbook of Private Schools," by Porter Sargent.

For More Training For Public Work By Colleges

Universities will have more and more to do with the training of government officials, Leonard D. White, former United States Civil Service Commissioner and professor at the University of Chicago, predicts in an article in the National Municipal Review.

"There is need for much experimentation and probably need for continuing variety in the methods of education and training for public service employment," contends Dr. White. "The service itself changes from decade to decade, and it is difficult to foresee any single standard pattern which universities can follow. Each institution of higher learning will make its special contribution, now in one form, now in another. It seems certain that collectively they are destined to make a greater contribution in the future than they have in the past, notable as that contribution has been in the scientific and professional branches of government work."

In describing the training for public service now given at the University of Chicago, Dr. White emphasizes that the university attempts to prepare men and women for political and civic leadership rather than for "specific administrative positions."

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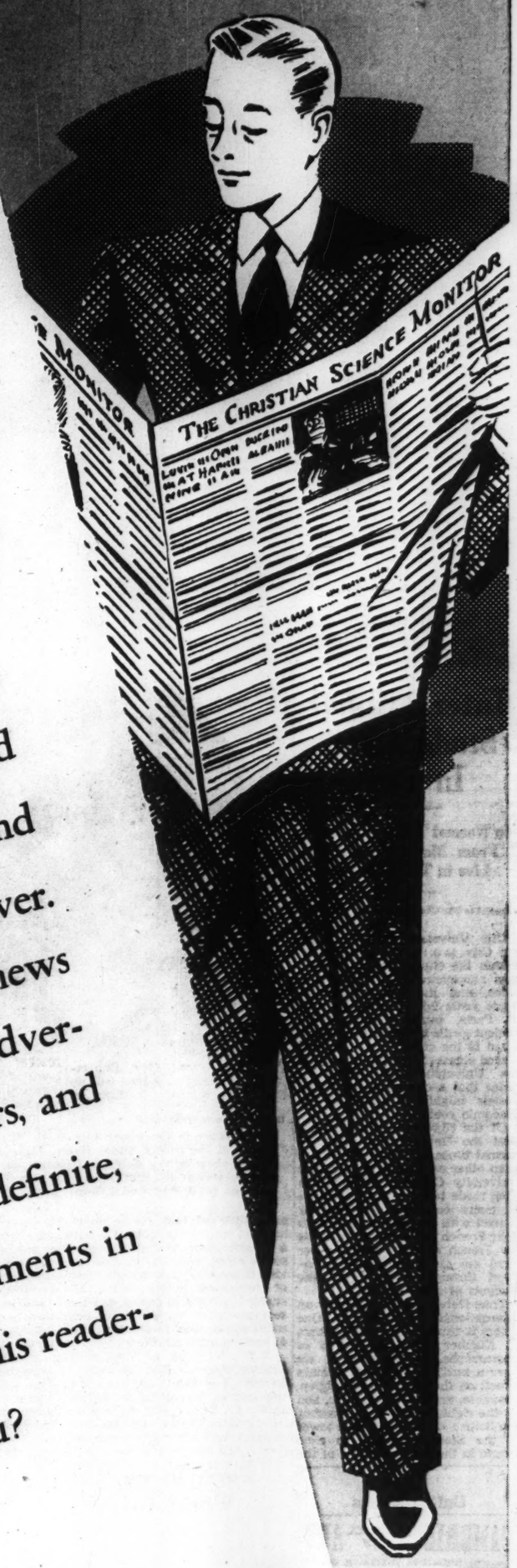

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Commerce and Finance

Farmer Referendum on Corn Not Expected, Due to Large Crop

Business and Industry

Warring Nations Cannot Borrow In U. S., Say Experts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury experts said the neutrality and Johnson acts forbade any of Europe's warring countries from borrowing any money from any individuals or firms in this country.

The ban, also, applies to Canada and the other British dominions or possessions which have entered the war.

Both acts prohibit the purchase by "any person within the United States" of the securities of a belligerent nation, in the case of the Neutrality Act, or of a defaulter on debts arising from the World War, in the case of the Johnson Act.

Unofficially, experts interpret this to mean that the United States Government, or one of its corporations, could make such loans, but they indicate strongly that no such loans have been considered.

The only exception from the bans is the one invoked last week by President Roosevelt which permits continuation of "normal peace-time commercial transactions." A committee of State, Treasury and Commerce Department officials has been set up to determine what comes under this exception.

The Johnson Act was passed in 1934 to prevent European countries which had defaulted on their war debts from borrowing more money in this country until they got their old debts in good standing. The latest total of principal and interest owed by European governments to the Treasury is $14,473,478,027. Only peaceful Finland is in good standing.

Neither act makes any clear definition of how far an English factory for instance, might borrow in this country, although the English Government itself is banned. Both acts say the ban applies to the government, subdivision or agent of the government affected by the prohibition. Some experts have speculated, for instance, that a private English or Canadian firm could borrow money in this country if it could prove it was not an agent of its government. Other experts dispute this "loophole" interpretation.

The Neutrality Act not only forbids the purchase of the securities of a warring nation, but also forbids the sale or exchange of existing securities of the belligerent.

Canadian Financing Totals $31,900,711 In Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August new Canadian bond financing totaled $31,900,711, exclusive of Dominion Government Treasury bills, as compared with a total of $2,083,294 for July, 1939, $1,240,000 in August a year ago, and $224,000 in August, 1937, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Of the August financing this year, all but $663,811 was carried out to obtain new money. In August of each of the past three years, $50,000,000 of Treasury bills were sold for refunding purposes.

In the first eight months of 1939, Canadian Government and municipal bond financing, exclusive of $415,000,000 of Treasury bills, amounted to $351,753,632, as compared with totals of $310,460,082 and $370,468,510 in the similar periods of 1938 and 1937, respectively, according to the compilation. Of the 1939 total, $205,851,011 was for refunding and $145,902,621 for new money. All but $67,500,000 was sold in Canada, this amount being placed in the United States.

Corporate financing for the first eight months of 1939 totaled $226,629,500, of which $212,152,500 was issued for refunding purposes and $14,477,000 for new money. This eight-month total, the largest in the past five years, compares with $52,610,500 in 1938 and $121,605,800 in 1937.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of thirty cents per share has been declared, payable October 2, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3.00 P. M., September 20, 1939.

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September 8, 1939.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10

Steel Operations Increase 11.6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 11.6 points to 70.2 per cent of capacity, a new 1939 high, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

Last week's figure was 58.6 per cent of capacity.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 62.1 per cent, while a year ago they were 45.3 per cent.

Sees U. S. Saving $1,200,000,000 In Farm Subsidies

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Frank Grimes, of Chicago, President of the Independent Grocers Alliance, predicted rising farm product prices would save the Federal Government $1,200,000,000 in farm subsidies.

Mr. Grimes, speaking at the opening session of the two-day marchandising conference of the Alliance, said one of the major effects of the European war on the American food situation has been to boost prices.

"We believe, however, that farm prices and the prices paid for other commodities should be on a parity before governmental regulation begins," he said. "In recent months farm prices have been going down while processed food has been going up.

"It is a stigma on our vaunted civilization that it took a war to correct the economic disproportion between the farmer and industry."

Discussing food speculation, Mr. Grimes told the 400 manufacturers, canners, wholesalers and retailers at the conference that food distributors "should not play on the fears of the housewife," and declared food dealers should not rush into the market to buy large quantities of food and "hold the food for big advances."

"That," he said, "creates an artificial shortage. It would be taking unfair advantage of the housewife who should be protected."

There is no shortage of raw food materials in the United States, he said, but food processers, such as sugar refiners and flour millers, who have been operating on a "day to day basis" now are working 24 hours a day to meet the demand.

The New York City Department of Markets announced its belief the current shortage of sugar would be over in a day or two as new supplies are pouring into the city.

Sees Fall Business Holding Well Despite Conditions Abroad

Fall prospects have not been seriously impaired by war in Europe although a temporary period of irregularity is likely as businessmen readjust themselves to the new conditions that must be faced, according to the United Business Service's latest weekly report.

Recent uncertainty as to whether or not there would be war has been dispelled. At the same time, continues the report, prospects of rising prices will stimulate forward buying, our own Defense Program is being speeded up, and industry today is far better geared to take advantage of war orders—except goods banned by the Arms Embargo—than it was in 1914. Moreover, U. S. manufacturers of both consumer and durable goods will benefit from trade gains in South and Central America and other neutral countries due to the inability of the warring powers to meet demand for peacetime goods. Particularly favorable in this respect will be the elimination of Nazi barter competition which has made heavy inroads in Latin American markets. In appraising the probable stimulus from war orders, however, it must be recognized that conditions today are different from 1914 when war came out of a clear sky. All the European powers have been feverishly preparing for conflict in the past two or three years and have built up large reserves of essential war materials. Thus, no sudden upsurge in European buying for immediate shipment is likely over the next two or three months to the extent that it will have a major lifting effect on actual production in this country. This will come later.

On the whole, the report concludes, fall business should be well sustained, although divergent trends will be evident in individual industries. No immediate war boom is indicated. Later in the year and early in 1940, however, mounting demand both here and abroad should bring an acceleration of activity.

U. S. Zinc Output Higher In August; Stocks Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported that zinc production in the United States during August totaled 40,960 short tons, compared with 39,669 in July and 32,296 in August, 1938.

Stocks at the end of August totaled 122,814 tons, compared with 131,782 at the end of July and 141,997 at the end of August, 1938.

Domestic shipments were 49,928 tons compared with 43,128 in July and 36,507 in August, 1938.

Action on Neutrality, Inflation Seen Factors in Stock Upsurge

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Chief fuel for yesterday's stock market advance was probably the news that a special session of Congress would come. It certainly must have caused the boom in aircrafts. They have been lagging—because of a small doubt that fighting plane shipments might be embargoed.

With the embargo lifted, and Britain figuring on a three-year war, and French plane construction sadly lagging due to French preference for handwork over mass production and assembly lines, it all adds up to bigger and more airplane orders. The plane builders are mostly at capacity now but it is a one-shift capacity. They can go to two or three. They have held back, fearing partly that the Allies could not get the planes out, but more that they might get left with excessive capacity. Now they will feel that they can safely expand capacity the limit and double shifts. The emphasis will be on quick delivery of standard construction rather than on in-process shifts to the latest improvements. Some American bombers are already the swiftest and most maneuverable in the air.

So the airplane stocks resumed the rise. They are like that; they lie quiet for months on end, then sudenly move upward in a few days from 20 to 50 per cent. They have done this ever since the first boom in airplane shares when Lindbergh landed at Le Bourget. They did it almost exactly a year ago, when Sperry rose from 20-25 to a peak of 49. Now it is through the 50 level.

Steels Advance

The steels vied for leadership. Bethlehem, which sold at 53½ ten days ago, nicked the 100 mark to close for a gain of 10 3-8 on the day and U. S. Steel broke up through the 70 level to 78. Immediate cause was the American Steel Institute's estimate that operations this week would be 70.2 per cent of capacity. This best figure since September, 1937, makes it likely that steel operations this fall will hit 90 per cent rather than 80 per cent. That was the top for the 1937 prosperity, and this thing bids fair to dwarf 1937.

Steel is a prince or pauper industry. In 1938 the paypoint got down to as low as 40 per cent, but then came the price cuts which raised the paypoint to between 50 and 60 per cent. But not only is the industry now well above that paypoint or break-even point, but it is in the operating zone where steel prices begin to harden and finally to rise. Unless Washington reaches out with excess profits taxes of one kind or another the industry may in three months be operating at 90 per cent with a price level which would put the paypoint at round 45 or 40 per cent again.

Fresh orders have been coming in apparently from all over the world. Exports have accounted for 5 per cent of the business, recently raised to 10 per cent and now likely to go to 20 per cent. No embargo applies. Export prices have been below domestic; now they are on a par; soon they may be above. British and French steel plants are at capacity.

Bigest demand will be in light steels and in special steels and alloys. That is why even the spectacular advance in U. S. Steel has been eclipsed by Bethlehem while the largest percentage advance has been in Crucible. Europe is set to turn out heavy steels but it needs sheets and strips as well as chrome-nickel alloys, molybdenum and vanadium steels, and tough steels to stand bombs and torpedos.

Runner-up in the advancing groups was that of the shipping and shipbuilding stocks. Electric Boat and New York Shipbuilding joined Bethlehem (a large ship builder) in the advance, and even Bush Terminal, a dock company, advanced. The ship construction ways are already fairly crowded, but there is room for more. For one thing West Coast shipyards have not got the business because of the higher cost differential but now they will get it. The construction program for C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships has lagged due to the cost; now cost will be little or no consideration. Conference cargo rates on the North Atlantic have been generally hoisted 33 per cent already.

Britain Loses Ships

Britain tonnage losses to date are not dangerous but they are bullish on American shipping companies and shipyards. They have lost 13 ships, of about 75,000 tons, in eight days. The rate of loss has accellerated to 4 ships a day of about 5,000 tons each. That is about 1,800,000 tons every quarter year. It looks bad, for in the second quarter of this year Britain pushed down the ways only about 800,000 tons. Her rate of shipping output now is probably 900,000 tons per quarter. She seems to be losing twice the rate of production. Current four-a-day losses nearly equal the six-a-day losses of early 1917.

But there are other considerations. Most of the ships just lost were on the high seas as the war broke. The convoy system had not been started, and Britain is in far better condition to convoy than in 1917, for her navy plus the French has a far greater superiority than it did. So losses are likely to shrink, not grow. Then, too, Britain has 20,000,000 tons afloat. If she built 800,000 tons every quarter and lost twice that amount, she would lose about 3,600,000 tons net a year out of 20,000,000. That could go on a long time. Shipping bottoms have been a glut on the market for years; this very summer about 100 owners of obsolete broken-down British ships tried to wish them off on the British Treasury at bargain prices; now they can sell, and make money probably.

Moreover, Britain can go a good way toward feeding herself—given time. Way back in the ancient Victorian days Prince Kropotkin tried to show that if the special privileges of the landed gentry were struck out (as they mostly have been) she could feed herself. She tried in 1917. At present Britain is the world's largest wheat importer. Curiously enough, her import and consumption figures almost reverse Germany's. She has been importing about 200,000,000 bushels and producing about 60,000,000 bushels. Germany has been importing about 30,000,000 bushels and producing about 200,000,000 bushels. Britain can improve these figures; Germany cannot. France will have a wheat surplus of perhaps 80,000,000 this year; some of it might go to England.

The prospect that restriction quota agreements will soon be turn up has had an odd effect on the commodity markets (which incidentally took little part in yesterday's bullishness). The near months have risen much more sharply than the far months. In some cases the normal adjustment for carrying costs between near and far months has been thrown way out of line. As it looks, a spot situation sentimentally tightened may be later relaxed by quota abandonments even though ultimately still higher prices may be seen.

Inflation Outlook

The word "inflation" circulates again. All the materials are here—as they have been for some time—in excess reserves, gold supplies, etc. Now, the feeling is, it may "take." Washington might squawk like Donald Duck, without meaning much. Not all commodities are in a surplus condition. There has been more than one explanation for the recent rise. In fact there have been three. Wheat, lard, and sugar are up (in spite of gluts)—because the ultimate effect of the war will be to draw manpower from production. Cocoa is up (despite a glut) because shipping costs and dangers are so bad. And wool is up because supply is short, and will be shorter. Not all commodities are in over-supply. Stocks of apparel wool are short, and carpet wool may be cut off. Rayon staple stocks are low; European copper on hand is good for six weeks only, and the American steel industry is short of ore. It takes three months for copper to come on the market, a month for lead, and zinc buyers have been protecting themselves several months in advance.

Incidentally . . . the franc has been unpegged from sterling and has dropped further, the sterling-franc rate having risen above the 179-franc level promised last year . . rail equipment people can also make heavy ordnance and shrapnel, auto parts and typewriter people can make small arms and cartridges . . . the Export-Import Bank seems likely to grow in importance . . . South American exchanges have hardened and South American bonds are rising. . . . New York brokers' average guesses are for the Federal Reserve Board index to rise to 107½ this fall (against 104 last winter, 92 last May, 76 in May, 1938, 110 in 1937 and round 102 now). It will probably go nearer 115 or better . . . Domestic airlines are all in the black (even United and TWA) . . . Canadian stocks are under a pall of prospective taxes, and gold shares are doing poorly, both here and abroad. This combined influence has put Dome and McIntyre Porcupine among the "new lows for 1939" along with Woolworth, Gypsum, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher and Life Savers. . .

Steel Firm Plans Common Stock Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A registration statement has been filed by the Commercial Shearing and Stamping Company of Youngstown, Ohio, with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 102,363 shares of $1 par common stock.

Tobey & Co. of New York, Wadsworth & Co. of Youngstown, Ohio, and F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., of New York, will underwrite the stock and offer it to the public at $6.50 per share.

According to the underwriting agreement, Tobey & Co. has the right to purchase 63,354 shares at $5 per share from the company and to purchase the remaining 39,009 common shares from nine stockholders of the company at the same price.

Net proceeds to be received by the company will be used to retire its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1946; to retire $30,000 principal amount, of 6 per cent debentures, due in 1948; for the purchase of extra equipment and the construction of an additional building and for working capital.

The company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel products.

Zinc Output Up in August

NEW YORK (AP)—August production of all grades of domestic slab zinc rose to 40,960 tons from 39,669 in July, the American Zinc Institute reported. Shipments moved up to 49,928 from 43,128 in the preceding month and stocks on hand at the end of August dropped to 122,814 tons from 131,782.

Corn Referendum Due to Huge Crop Studied by Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department forecast this year's production of corn at 2,523,092,000 bushels and the total wheat crop at 736,115,000 bushels, as indicated from Sept. 1 crop conditions.

Officials said production of that much corn this year indicated that a farmer referendum on marketing quotas probably would be unnecessary. The 1938 crop control law requires such a referendum when the crops, together with surpluses from previous years, are "excessive."

Quotas, if approved by two-thirds of the corn belt farmers voting, would require growers to store their share of the surplus or pay a penalty tax of 15 cents a bushel.

Corn production was forecast a month ago at 2,459,888,000 bushels, while last year production was 2,542,238,000 bushels and the ten-year (1928-37) average production was 2,309,674,000 bushels.

Wheat production, the combined winter wheat and spring wheat crops, was indicated a month ago as 731,432,000 bushels, comparing with 930,801,000 bushels produced last year and 752,952,000 bushels, the ten-year average.

Winter wheat production is 550,710,000 bushels, compared with 686,637,000 bushels last year and 560,160,000, the ten-year average.

Spring wheat indications are for 185,405,000 bushels, compared with 180,722,000 a month ago, 244,164,000 last year, and 192,792,000, the ten-year average.

Durum wheat (included in spring wheat figures) indications are 32,652,000 bushels, compared with 31,382,000 a month ago, 40,445,000 last year and 35,076,000, the ten-year average.

Oats production is indicated at 929,968,000 bushels, compared with 898,026,000 a month ago, 1,053,839,000 last year, and 1,049,300,000, the ten-year average.

The potato crop is indicated as 364,208,000 bushels, compared with 356,834,000 a month ago, 371,617,000 last year, and 372,258,000, the ten-year average.

Apples 69 per cent of a normal, compared with 49 a year ago; peaches 70 and 60; pears 67 and 71; grapes 81 and 80; pecans 45 and 38; pasture 69 and 76; soybeans 90 and 87; cowpeas 74 and 74.

Given High Post

Avery C. Adams

Elected Vice-President in Charge of Sales as well as a member of the executive committee and board of directors of the United States Steel Corp. He succeeds C. V. Mckaig, who becomes assistant to President Benjamin F. Fairless. Mr. Mckaig continues as a director and executive committee member.

U. S. Cash Currency In Circulation Hits A New High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that the people of the United States were circulating a record high total of $7,170,848,127 of cash currency and coin on Aug. 31. This was an average of $54.60 per person.

In the previous month, money in circulation totaled $7,049,495,620, an average of $53.71 per person.

Department Store Sales Are Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended September 2 were 3 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons of the week ended September 2, with the corresponding week last year by Federal Reserve districts: increases, New York 7, Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 5, Richmond 8, Atlanta 16, St. Louis 15, and San Francisco 6 per cent; decreases, Chicago 5, Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 1, and Dallas 1 per cent.

U. K. and U. S. Record Increases Under Reciprocal Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Figures on trade between the United States and Great Britain during the first six months of the reciprocal trade agreement which went into effect at the beginning of 1939 indicate some gains to both countries from the agreement while at the same time furnishing ammunition to critics in the United Sattes who charge that the trade agreement program has benefitted the manufacturer to the neglect of the farmer.

While American State Department officials say that six months is too short a period to establish a trend and that the effects of war on existing reciprocal agreements are yet scarcely predictaole, the official British statistics for imports into the United Kingdom during the first half of the year have been scanned with interest by trade experts in the capital.

U. S. Exports Up

Outstanding facts in the computations are that:

American exports of manufactured goods to the United Kingdom, worth £25,238,000 for the half-year, were up 21 per cent from the same period last year and 44 per cent above the seasonal average for the last four years.

British sales of manufactured goods to the United States, while less than a third the value of American manufacturerd exports to Britain, rose 63 per cent over last year and had regained slightly more than their normal status of the last four years.

American exports of raw materials, in which cotton, tobacco, and wheat are large items, fell off badly during the half-year to £7,840,000, which was 48 per cent below last year and nearly that much below average.

At the same time substantial improvement was made in exports to England of several secondary agricultural products which were particular subjects of tariff or quota concessions in the British-American agreement, such as rice, bacon, hams, lard, fresh apples and pears, dried prunes, canned pears and canned salmon.

Going into details of this showing, trade analysts point out that the sharp reduction in takings of raw materials from the United States was very largely in cotton, where British buyers were holding off because of the price differential asked for American cotton over that of other countries. But they also say that reported stocks of cotton on hand in the British Isles have been allowed to go extremely low—less than 200,000 bales as compared with 600,000 or 700,000 ordinarily—and that consequently, even though war may mean a lessened demand in general, the prospects are good for heavy sales to Great Britain during the remainder of the year on the basis of this delayed normal demand. These exports would be assisted by the recent subsidy on cotton, if continued, and would include deliveries on the barter arrangement to exchange cotton for rubber. On the other hand much would depend upon getting enough ships to carry the goods.

Outlook for Fruits

How well the increases obtained in shipments of fruits and vegetables will stand up under wartime conditions is very much a matter of surmise. The current Department of Agriculture report on "foreign crops and markets" records that imports of luxury foodstuffs into Great Britain will be permitted only under license. The first order includes "fresh fruit" in this category but exempts apples and pears, for which the heavy shipping season from the United States normally begins in October or November. Some American fruit growers hope that demand for dried or canned fruit and vegetables will at least partially compensate for any loss of markets for fresh fruits.

In the case of wheat, American exports to the United Kingdom, held up in volume during early 1939 to approximately 1938 levels, but were less in value because of large wheat crops in other parts of the world.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The guns of war are not to silence the guns of Secretary Cordell Hull's trade agreement program.

The firm peace which Mr. Hull believed would come if the nations would liberalize trade has been shatter -, but not Mr. Hull's belief in his idea. With a new Assistant Secretary of State, Henry F. Grady, in charge of the trade agreement negotiations, Mr. Hull is going ahead with the thought that when peace does come nations will have some economic framework into which to fit their shatterer commerce, and peace may after all be made permanent.

The problem facing the State Department, however, is that the belligerents are among America's best customers. The United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, British South Africa, Australia, India, New Zealand and Poland account for 47 per cent of all United States exports.

If the various British colonies taking part in the war are included, fully half of this country's total normal exports are to nations now engaged in fighting. In 1938, that meant around $1,500,000,000 worth of goods.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	4,800,000
Previous day	4,678,640
1939 volume to date	174,188,706
1938 volume to date	181,061,133

Buying in Rails And Utilities Halt Retreat in Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Buying in rails and utilities halted a fast retreat of many recent war-boom stocks in today's market.

The list ran into profit taking barriers at the start and, while there were resistant spots, virtually all industrial groups eventually backed away 1 to more than 6 points. The rallying attempt took place after noon, and extreme setbacks were reduced substantially. The ticker tape was behind both on the early tumble and the subsequent come-back. Dealings again slowed near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 4,000,000 shares.

Prominent on the revival were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Edison, North American and International Nickel.

Traders apparently were sobered a bit by the lengthy and almost uninterrupted upswing — some pivotal stocks were up 30 to 40 points since the beginning of the European conflict—and discretion prompted many to cash in on the theory a technical reaction was overdue.

Conspicuous shares on the downturn were Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, N. Y. Dock, International Mercantile Marine, South Porto Rico Sugar, Fajardo Sugar, Standard Oil of N. J. and American Sugar Refining.

Posting minus signs in the curb were Creole Petroleum, Midvale Steel, Sherwin-Williams, Todd Shipyards and Singer Mfg.

Under the impetus of renewed Treasury support, U. S. Government bonds held fairly firm today despite a general small decline. In late trading losses ranged from 20-32 and gains to 2-32 of-a point. Some were unchanged.

Corporate issues were well mixed, with advances and declines of around a point distributed throughout the list.

Stronger among the carriers were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island general 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Lower in the domestic corporate list were American Telephone 3¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Foreign dollar bonds were mixed with Argentine, Australian, Cuban and German issues inclined downward and gains recorded for a few French and Norwegian loans.

Grain Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Grain prices turned sharply lower today as selling, much of which represented belated profit taking, dominated the trade.

Wheat lost almost 3 cents and corn about 2 cents at one stage but the market rallied moderately. Grain dealers watched the action of securities and other commodities closely in determining their trading course.

Wheat closed 1⅜-2⅜ lower than yesterday, December 82⅛-¼, May 83½-⅝; corn 1⅛-1⅜ down, December 55¼, May 58⅛-⅝; oats ⅝ lower to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Principal interest in the stock market again was confined to commodity shares and internationals today. Oils finished firm. Iron, steel and textile shares were higher. Copper issues reacted and rubbers closed under their best.

Amsterdam—The bourse turned hesitant today under profit taking. Tobacco shares were depressed. Some rubber stocks strengthened. American issues were still above overnight parities. Bonds for the most part were reactionary.

Paris—Domestic issues in the bourse had a firm tone in continued restricted trading. International shares were rarely quoted. Ordinary rentes showed resistance.

Liverpool—Cotton futures again were active and strong today. The American staple was in urgent demand. Trade calling and speculative buying were heavy and prices went to gains of 2 to 23 points at the close.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 12

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Sterling: Demand	$4.04⅛	$4.05⅛		$4.8397
Cables	4.04⅛	4.05⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0229½	.0227		.0456
Belgium—belga	.1715	.1705		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2263	.2261		.2
Italy—lira	.0521	.0521		.0526
Germany—mark	**	**		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5313	.5312		.4
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2383		.4537
Norway—krone	.2270	.2270		.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1940		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880x	.1880x		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0275x	.0275x		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso*	.2390	.2400		.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0510	.0510		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1900		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3600	.3600		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2363	.2375		.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3045		.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5329		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2550	.2550		*
Shanghai—dol	.0675	.0675		*
Straits Settlmns—dol	.4775	.4775		.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9100	.9250		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.1995x	.1995x		†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Changhai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67¼	53	Abbott Lb(1.60a)	6	68⅛	68	68⅛	+1
48¾	11½	Acme Steel (2)	10	49½	48½	49	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	54	11½	10⅞	11½	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	23	23	23	Sep 9
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	12	16½	16	16	—1
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	50	66½	64⅝	65½	+ ⅞
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	75	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4½	Alleg pf xw	7	10½	9¼	10½	+ ½
147⅛	54⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	65	121½	10	121½	+13⅛
133⅛	41⅝	Alleg pf $40 ww	9	103¾	9¼	109¾	+ ¾
19	8	Alleg pr pf	9	15	13½	15	+ ⅝
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	98	27½	25¼	27	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	5	9⅛	9	9	
200¼	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	17	197	192½	197	—3½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	Sep 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(2¼g)	5	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	30	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62	63½	+ ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	60	46⅜	45	46	+ ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	14½	14½	14½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	30	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	20	20	20	+1
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	16	74½	71¼	72	— ¾
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	36	24	23	24	+ ¾
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	14	30¾	28¾	30	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	40	16⅛	14¼	16⅛	+1⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	12	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	12	47½	45¼	47½	+1
116	83¼	Am Can (4)	27	116½	113	115¼	+1⅝
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	158	150	150	Sep 11
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	76	32⅜	30	32⅜	+1⅞
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	49	48	49	— ¼
24½	13⅜	Am Ch&C (.55g)	60	24½	23½	24¼	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114	112	112	—7
8¾	3	Am Colortype	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11¼	5½	Am Com Alco	48	11⅜	10⅝	11½	+ ⅞
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	60	14½	12¾	14½	—1¾
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	24	3¼	2¾	3	
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	⅝	6	Sep 6
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	18¾	18	18⅜	— ⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	28	23⅛	22	23	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
32½	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	40	33	30	32	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	90	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
4	43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	43	43	43	— ½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	15	50½	50	50	— ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20	20	20	Sep 8
83¼	33¼	Am Internation'l	38	9	8	8¾	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	72	24⅞	22½	24¼	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	20	66½	63	66½	+2⅜
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	23	13	12¾	13	
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	32	4¾	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	20	31½	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅝
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	115	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	17	42⅜	40¼	42⅛	+1⅛
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	20	37½	34½	36⅞	+1½
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	239	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	157	22¾	20⅞	22½	+ ½
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	8	80	77¾	79¼	— ¼
15⅞	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	11½	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	8	10	10	10	
62½	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	89	63	60	63	+1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131½	131½	131½	Sep 8
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	62¼	61⅞	62¼	— ¾
41	20½	AmSteel Fdrs	99	36⅜	34	36½	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	8	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	5	14¼	14	14	Sep 11
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	40	27½	25⅛	27⅜	—3⅜
97¼	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	95	92⅝	92½	—4¾
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	23	165¾	163¾	165¾	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79½	79	79	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	79½	77¼	77¼	—2¼
153¾	140	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Sep 11
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	6	5¾	6	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	201	12	10¾	11⅞	+1
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Sep 11
12¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	70	12⅜	11½	11¾	
51¼	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	27	52¾	50	52¼	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	106	10⅜	9¾	10	— ¼
45	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46½	46½	+1½
40	20¾	Anaconda (3¾g)	413	57⅞	36½	37⅞	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	48⅞	48	48⅞	+1⅞
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	31	22½	20¼	21½	+1¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1¼g)	6	19¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	3½	3	3	— ⅛
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	9	36⅞	35½	36	—1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+1¾
83¼	38⅜	Armour Ill	121	73¼	73⅛	73⅜	— ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	21	36	34	35¾	— ⅛
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9	9	9	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	10	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Sep 11
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	
32⅞	21	Atch T & S F	151	31¾	28⅜	31½	+2⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	60	58½	60	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	94	22⅞	20½	22⅞	+1⅞
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	25	26½	23½	25¾	— ¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	14	23½	21	23	—2
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	62	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	108⅛	107	107	Sep 11
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	13	9	8⅞	9	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	22	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ⅛
69	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	12	71	70	70¼	+1¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	8	7½	7¾	— ¼
5⅛	1½	Auburn Auto	42	5⅜	4½	5	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
87⅜	31⅛	Aviation Corp	451	6¾	6¾	6¾	
B							
183¼	91⅛	Bald Loco ct	251	183¼	173⅛	183¼	
83¼	37⅜	Balt & Ohio	345	73¼	69¼	73¼	+ ⅞
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	52	9½	8⅜	9½	+1
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	6	22½	21½	22½	+ ½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	13	14	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	70	18	16¾	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	23½	22¾	23½	—1½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	105½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	+ ¾
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	9	9	9	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
30⅞	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½g)	260	31½	29	31	+ ¼
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	6	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	51	51	51	Sep 11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	35	35	35	—1
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	576	98¼	92½	98⅛	—1
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
116½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117	116	116	+ ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	8	25¾	24½	25	
22⅝	14	Black & Deck(1)	10	23	22	22½	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	61	15⅜	14	15⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	116	28⅞	26⅞	27⅝	
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	10	28	26¾	26¾	— ¾
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	74	21⅞	20¾	21¾	+1⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	50	26⅛	25	26	+ ¼
23¾	—1½	Boston & Maine	10	3⅝	2¾	3⅝	+ ⅞
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅜	Brew Cp A(.60g)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	92	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	80	24¾	23⅛	24½	+ ⅞
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	9	45¾	45	45¾	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	38½	38	38	— ¼
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	30	24½	22½	23½	+1
36⅛	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	4	40	40	40	+4⅛
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	15	15¾	15	15¾	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	34	10⅜	9¼	10	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	39	7	6⅝	6⅞	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	30	5⅛	4⅞	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	11	17¾	17	17½	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	6	25¼	25	25	
19¾	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	12	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	34	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	150	7	5⅞	6⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	11	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	— ½
6⅛	2⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	32	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Byers (AM) Co	28	13	12	12¾	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
C							
28⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	39	30	28¼	30	+1⅞
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	98	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	86	10	9¼	9⅝	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	20	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	54	15¼	14	15½	+1⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	110	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	6	40½	39	40½	— ¾
8	4½	Capital ...d A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
32	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	14	33	30½	32	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	4	3⅞	4	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	56	85⅞	83	84	—2
62½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	56	63¼	61	62¼	+ ¼
107⅜	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	50	25⅜	24	25⅜	— ½
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	48	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
31	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	27	30	28½	30	
5½	2⅝	Cent Foundry	151	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	28	12	9½	10⅞	+2⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	54	11¾	10⅝	11¼	—3¼
3½	3½	Century R M	1	4	4	4	
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	24	45½	44½	45⅜	—1⅞
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	14	6¼	6	6¼	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	4	22½	21¾	22½	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	14	28½	27⅜	28½	+1½
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9	9½	9½	+2
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	162	41¾	38⅝	41¼	+2¾
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25 ½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	16	25	23¾	25	+1½
38¾	13⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	27	¾	¾	¾	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi Great W pf	6	3	3	3	
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	33	⅝	½	½	Sep 11
13½	9½	Chi Mail Ord(2½g)	1	11½	11	11	Sep 11
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	28	½	⅜	½	
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	28	18⅜	18	18⅛	
38⅞	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38⅛	38½	+2½
48⅞	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	25	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	12	1½	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	1¾	Cons Oil (.80)	138	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	34	34	34	
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92	90	90	—6⅞
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	44	15⅞	14¼	15⅜	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	14	9¼	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	18	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (6k)	6	89	88	88	—2
50½	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	53	51	49½	50¾	+1
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	107	106	106	Sep 11
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	18	8¼	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
57¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	53	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	135	30⅞	29	30⅝	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	25	31⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅝
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	24	66¾	65	65¼	—1¼
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	160	160	160	Sep 9
4⅞	3	Coty Inc	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅜	Coty International	11	1	⅞	1	
38	16	Crane Co	98	23½	22¼	23½	+1½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	27½	27	27½	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	23	8½	7⅞	8½	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	13	29⅛	27¼	28½	— ¾
40¼	33	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	34	34	34	
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
15½	9	Crown Zel (½)	*47	15¼	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
49¾	24½	Crucible Steel	119	51½	47⅜	51½	+1¾
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	2	92½	91½	91½	+ ½
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	206	9¾	8⅜	9½	—1⅛
19½	9	Cu'ahy Pack	9	19¾	18	18⅞	— ⅝
6¼	3½	Curtis Publish	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
50	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	9	51	50	51	+1
7¾	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	624	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
28¼	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	54	27⅛	26½	27½	— ⅛
24½	13⅜	C-Hammer (¼g)	11	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ⅛
D							
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 11
17½	15¼	Davega S pf(1¼)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	—1
9½	4⅜	Davison Chem	32	9⅜	8⅜	9	
24	15¾	Deere & Co	80	24	22¼	23¾	— ⅛
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	2	25⅛	24	24	—1½
16⅝	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	5	14⅞	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
25¼	12¼	Del & Hudson	254	25⅜	23¼	25⅜	+1¼
8¼	3⅝	Del Lack & West	162	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	116	116	116	+3
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	6	33	33	33	—1
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
9⅜	5½	Diam T Motor	10	9⅜	8	8	— ⅛
20½	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	20	14½	14	14	— ⅜
90	73½	Dist C pf ww(5)	2	75	73½	73½	Sep 8
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 11
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	10	20	17¾	18	—1¾
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	75	23¾	21½	23⅜	+2¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 3¾s '43-40 June	102.20	102.18	102.20
3 3¾s '43-41 Mch	104.3	104	104.3
53 3¼s '41	104.22	104.18	104.20
50 3¾s '47-43	106.20	106.20	106.20
149 3¼s '45-43	106.21	106.20	106.21
271 3¼s '46-44	106.22	106.13	106.21
181 4s '54-44	110.31	110.31	110.31
24 3¼s '46-45	104.27	104.24	104.24
90 2½s '45	104.8	104.6	104.8
42 3¾s '56-46	110.21	110.21	110.21
106 3s '48-46	105.29	105.26	105.26
503 3¼s '49-46	106.21	106.21	106.21
291 4¼s '52-47	116.4	115.30	116.1
100 2s '47	100.16	100.10	100.16
116 2¾s '51-48	103.9	103.7	103.7
70 2½s '48	102.26	102.26	102.26
14 2¾s '52-49	106.20	106.18	106.20
325 2½s '53-49	100.9	100.5	100.9
124 2½s '52-50	100.10	100.2	100.9
256 2¼s '49-46	102.7	102.6	102.7
288 3s '55-51	105.11	105.7	105.9
1354 2¾s '60-55	102.18	102.16	102.16
228 2¾s '59-56	101.8	101.8	101.8
256 2¾s '58-55	101.8	101.5	101.8
254 2¾s '65-60	101.8	101.6	101.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

50 3s '47-42	102.16	102.12	102.16
15 2¾s '47-42	101.28	101.28	101.28
78 2¼s '44-44	104.16	104.15	104.16
183 3s '49-44	103.25	103.24	103.24

Home Owners Loan

84 2¼s '44-42	101.20	101.16	101.16
261 3s '52-44	103.17	103.14	103.16
76 1½s '47-45	99.13	99.8	99.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103	103	103
12 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
47 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36¼	35	36¼
16 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103	103
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111	110¾	111
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	69¼	68¼	68½
25 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101	100¼	100¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
26 Am T&T 5½s '43	108 1-32	107⅝	108
1 Am T&T 3½s '61	100	100½	100
52 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	100½	100½
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
23 AmdaCopCop 4½s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Ang G Nitra deb 6?	24	24	24
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96	96	96
17 Arm Del 4s '65	95½	95	95¼
1 Arm Del 4s '69	102¼	102	102
9 AT&SF 4s '95	104¼	104	104¼
3 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	40½	40½	40½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	65	65	65
20 Atl Refin 3½s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	60	60	60
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	29¾	28	29
80 B&O rfg 6s '95st	29	28½	29
8 B&O 1st 5s '96	66	65¾	66
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	28	27½	28
33 B&O rfg 5s '95st	28½	26¾	27½
2 B&O 4s '98	27½	27½	27½
1 B&O 4s '98 P ref	27½	27	27½
45 B&O 5s 2000D	28	27	27½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D st	27½	27	27½
148 B&O cv 4½s '60	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
13 B&O cv 4½s '60et	14¾	14½	14¾
31 B&O 1st 4s '48	64	63	63
9 B&O S W 5s '50	47½	46½	46½
2 B&O S W 5s '50et	46½	46½	46½
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104¼	104¼
77 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¼	104	104¼
203 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	100½	100	100½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '70	114	113¾	113¾
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '89	97	97	97
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	35½	35	35¼
7 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	32¾	32½	32½
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	35	33	33
29 Bos & NY AirL4s '55	7¼	7	7¼
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66 '	103¼	102	102
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	69¾	68½	68½
7 BklyCrossBen 5s '41	35¾	35¾	35¾
13 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	82	81¼	81¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91½	91¼	91¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	100	99¾	99¾
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39¾	39	39
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38½	38	38½
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
41 Bush Term 5s '55	49½	48	48½
31 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55¾	55½	55½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	96¾	96¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99½	99½	99½
21 Can Nat 5s '69 July	99¼	98¾	98¾
15 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100	100½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98	97¾	98
88 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95¾	95	95¼
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	96½	96¾
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97	96¾	96¾
21 Can Nor 6½s '46	106¾	106½	106¾
12 Can Pac 5s '44	101	100½	101
2 Can Pac 5s '54	82	82	82
9 Can Pac 4½s '48	80½	80	80
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	76	76	76
2 Can Pac 4s perp	66	66	66
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen Ill. Pac 4s '48	10	10	10
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	33½	33½	33½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	103½	103½	103½
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	54¼	54	54
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71	72
25 Cen Pac NJ 5s '87	20¾	19¾	20¼
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	19	18	19
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	18	18	18
5 Certain-id 5½s '48	76	75	76
5 C & O 2½s '96 D	92½	92½	92½
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93¼	92	93
9 C&O rfg 3½s '63	102	102	102
12 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9	9½
1 C&EIRy 5½s '77 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	87	87
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92	92½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	85	95	95
17 Chic & E Ill 5s '51	18¾	17	18¼
17 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21	22
6 Chi I & L 5s '66	4¼	3¾	4¼
42 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8¾	7¾	8¾
37 CMSP&Pac 3½s 2000	3¼	3	3¼
12 CM&SP 4½s '89F	27¾	27½	27¾
18 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27¼	26½	27
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26¾	26¾	26¾
488 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27½	27	27½
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16	16	16
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	15	15	15
39 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4	4⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9	9	9
9 Chi&NW 4s '87	14	14	14
6 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	12¾	12½	12¾
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	14	13½	14
1 Chi&NW 5s '21	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A	9	8¾	9
19 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4	3¾	3½
9 CRI&P 4s '88	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
15 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
18 Ch &W Ind 4½s '62	93¾	94½	94½
4 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	60	60	60
5 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	102½	102¼	102¼
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	56	56½
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	65	65	65
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107	107	107
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89	89	89
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80½	80¾	80¾
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	75	75
3 Col F&I 5s '70	70¼	70	70
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80½	80¾	80¾
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	75	75
3 Col F&I 5s '70	70¼	70	70
27 Col &So 4½s '80	35¼	34	35
6 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	101½	101	101
28 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99½	99½
40 Comw&Ed 3½s '68	104¾	104½	104½
119 Comwith Ed cv3½s '58	113¼	111⅝	113
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
20 Con Edis 3½s '48	103½	103⅛	103⅛
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	101⅛	101	101
22 Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅛	101	101
34 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	102⅝	102⅝
14 Consol's Coal 5s '60	67	65½	65½
14 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3½s'67	104	104	104
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
10 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	99¾	99½	99½
1 Container Cor 6s'46	102½	102½	102½
35 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	114⅝	113¾	113¾
7 Crane Co 3½s'51	101¾	101¼	101¼
4 Crucible St 3½s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	37⅜	35¼	36
9 Cuba RR 7½s '46	49	48	48
3 Cuba R R 6s'46	41	41	41
10 Cuba R R 5s2'52	40½	40½	40½
175 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	65¾	64	65¾
2 Den G&E 5s'51 st	106½	105¾	105¾
16 D&RG 4s'36	11½	11¾	11¾
13 D&RG 5s'55 Asd	3½	3¾	3¾
16 D&RG West 5s'78	7¼	7	7¼
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	103	103	103
2 Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	104½	103½	104½
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	15½	15½	15½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106¾	106¼	106¼
11 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	107¾	108
138 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
101 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¾	12¼	12¾
20 Erie 1st 4s '96	44½	44½	44½
35 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20¼	21
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	18½	18½	18½
8 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	18½	18½
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	43	41	43
10 F'banks Morse 4s '56	103½	103	103½
7 Fed L&T 1st6s'42	103¼	103	103
51 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	101¾	101½	101⅝
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7½	7½	7½
8 rancis Sug 6s'56	53	50	50
5 Gen Cable 5½s'47	99¾	99	99¼
27 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	103	102⅝	102⅝
27 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70½	68	68¾
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	14	14	14
25 Goodrich 4¼s'56	102	101⅛	101⅛
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86½	86½	86½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
149 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103½	104½	105¼
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 3½s'67	78	78	78
6 Gulf M & N 5s'50	81	81	81
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	94	94	94
24 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	69½	69½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44½	41½	42½
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49½	47½	49½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14	14¾
16 Ill Cen 4s '52	58	56	56
12 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53 reg	49	49	49
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54½	54½	54½
53 Ill Cen 4s '66	50	49½	49½
1 IC&CedRNO 5s63A	51½	51	51½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	96	96
2 Interb R Tr 5s '32st	56½	56½	56½
26 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	59½	59½	59½
97 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	94½	91¾	92½
1 Int Cit Nor 4½ 6s '52	18¾	18½	18½
23 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75½	74½	74½
93 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	79½	76¼	78½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98	97¼	97¼
1 Int Rys Cal 6½s'47	89¾	89¾	89¾
24 Int T & T 4½s'52	47½	46	46
33 Int T & T 3s '56	50	48½	48¾
2 Jones & Lau St 4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
26 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	32⅜	31	32
3 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	31	30½	30½
7 K C South 3s '50	69¾	68¾	69¾
10 K C Term 4s '60	104¾	104½	104½
8 Kans G&E 4¼s '80	104	103½	103½
1 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
1 Kinney Co 8½s'41	100½	100½	100½
15 Koppers Co 4s '51	100	99¾	99¾
11 Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102	102
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	53	52	53
1 Las Gas 5s '42	81	81	81
17 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32	32	32
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	57½	56	56⅜
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	56	54¾	56
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	30	30	30
3 Lehigh Val 5s 003	23	23	23
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	22¼	22¼	22¼
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18¾	18½	18½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	18½	18	18½
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¾	18	18¾
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	112	112	112
16 Lig Oil cv 5½s '52	104	102¼	104
4 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
12 Loews 3½s '46	97¼	96½	96½
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	120	118½	120
14 Lorillard 5s'51 Asd	83	83	83
9 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	104¼	104	104¼
52 Manati Sug 4s '57	41¾	30¾	40¾
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90	59	58	59
8 Market St Ry 7s '40	50½	50	50½
2 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104	103¾	103¾
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	92	92	92
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	95¼	95	95¼
17 Midland Steel 4½s'52	13¼	13	13¼
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s'40	2	2	2
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6	6	6
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	8	7¾
46 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	6¾	7
28 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21	20¼	20¾
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9¾	9¼	9¼
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35	33	33
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3¼	3¼
11 Mo Pac 6s '65A	17½	16½	16½
30 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17¾	17	17¼
1 Mo Pac '77F ct	17¼	17	17
10 Mo Pac 5s '78G	17¾	17	17
8 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17	17	17
50 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17	17
13 Mo Pac 5s '75	5	4¾	4¾
2 Mob&Ob 5s '38	28½	28½	28½
3 Mob&O 4½s '77	25	24½	25
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s'91	52	52	52
7 MonWPaPubSv4s'60	105½	105	105
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95½	95½	95½
10 Mor&Essex 5s '55	39½	39¾	39½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37½	37	37½
13 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	46	44	46
1 Nassau El 4s '51	39½	39½	39½
33 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101¾	101¼	101¼
12 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100¾	100	100
30 Natl Steel 3s '65	97	96¾	96¾
1 New Eng T & T 5s '52	123	123	123
7 N Eng T & T 4½s '61 B	117¼	116⅜	117¼
1 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	103	103	103
8 N Or l Term 4s '53	67	66¼	67
6 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	36½	35½	36½
1 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	31	31	31
74 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅜	62½	64¼
103 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	56¾	58½
7 NYC cn 4s '98	65	63	65
11 NYC 3¾s '46	75¼	75	75
81 NYC cv 3¼s '52	66¼	64	66
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97	81	81	81
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	65	65	65
2 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	67	67	67
48 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	65	63½	65
123 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	56½	54½	56
17 NY Dock cv 5s '47	58¾	58	58
9 NY Dock Co 4s '51	57	55½	55½
11 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102½	102	102
13 NY Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102	102
1 NY G E H & P 5s '48	120	120	120
1 NY Lack&W4s'73A	54	54	54
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	14¾	14¾
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23¾	23¾	23¾
27 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15¼	15	15
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	12½	12½	13½
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	13	13	13
9 NYNH&H 4s '57	7	6¾	6¾
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	12¾	12¾	12¾
21 NY G & W 4s52	9	8½	8½
5 Niagara Falls P 6s '66	102¾	102	102¾
11 Niagara Sh cv 5½c '50	98½	97⅞	98
5 Norf & W 4s '96	116½	116¼	116½
4 Norf & W 5s '61A	111	111	111½
33 Nor Am Co 4s '59	100½	100	100½
20 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	100½	99¾	100½
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	85	84	85
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	73¼	73	73¼
3 Nor Pac 2s 2047	46½	46½	46½
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	102¾	102½	102½
9 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102½	102¼	102¼
14 Ohio Ed 4s '68	103¾	103	103¾
1 Ohio Rd 3¼s '72	101¼	101¼	101½
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Ontario Tran 5s '45	109½	109½	109½
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103¾	103	103
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '65	108¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	76	76	76
8 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102¾	102½	102½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52E	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pen Co 4s '63	99½	99½	99½
13 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¼	104½
7 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	112	111½	112
47 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98	97	98
17 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	86	85½	85½
11 Pen RR gen4¼s'81	93	91¾	91¾
3 Pen RR 4½s '84E	92½	92½	92½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86½	86½	86½
65 Pen RR 3½s '52	89¾	88	88
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	48½	48	48
3 Peoria & Eine4s '90	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	66½	66¼	66¼
274 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	111	111
23 Phila Co 5s '67	101¼	100	101
25 Pere Marq 4s '56	56	55¾	56
28 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105½	105¼	105¾
1 Phil Elec cv 5s'49	7	6¾	6¾
63 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	18½	16¼	16¾
34 Phillips Pet 3s '48	116	116	115¾
3 PCC & StL 5s '75B	104½	104½	104½
3 PCC & St L 4½s'77	51½	51	51½
27 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100	100	100
1 PittsCkWVa 4½s'58A	42	41	42
2 Pitt&W Va 4½s'59B	40	40	40
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	41¾	40	41¾
1 Portl Gen El 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
55 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	76	75½	75½
207 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	14¼	15¼
26 PubSvcNo Ill 3½s '68	103	100⅝	100⅝
13 Purity Bak 5s '48	99	97½	98¼
1 Radio Kith Orp 6½ '41 st	55⅝	55	55
2 Readg 4½s '97A	75½	75½	75½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	52½	52½	52½
7 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	94½	94½	94½
21 Repub Steel 4s '56	116	116	116
27 Repub Steel 4½s'61	94	92⅞	93
12 Repub Steel 4½s'56	94	92¾	92¾
3 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	32½	32½	32½
1 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	13½	13½	13½
3 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	8½	8	8½
2 StLPeoA&NWs'48	16	16	16
55 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	8	8	8
11 StL S F 6½s '78	80½	80½	80½
29 St LSF4½s '78ctf	10¾	10½	10¾
15 St L S F 4s '50	10¾	10¼	10½
10 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10½	10½	10½
10 St L SW 5s '52	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	62	62	62
35 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	7½	8
3 Sea A L ajl 5s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Sea A L 4s '50	11	11	11
11 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11	11	11
8 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	4	4	4
6 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Sea AllFla 6s'35 Bct	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 Silesian-Am 7s'41	22½	22½	22½
13 SoconyVac Oil 3s '64	103	99¾	99¾
22 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	102	101½	101½
3 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92	92	92
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102¾	102½	102½
31 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48¼	47¾	48¼
57 Sou Pac 4½s'81	48¼	47½	48¼
54 So Pac 4½s'69	48¼	47	48¾
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	48¼	47¼	48¼
10 So Pac clt 4s '49	48¼	47¼	48¼
6 So Pac 3¾s '46	60	59½	59½
41 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52⅝	51¾	51½
27 South Ry 6½s '56	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 South Ry gen 5s '56	73	73	73
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87½	87½
44 South Ry gen 4s '56	56⅞	55½	56⅜
1 South Ry Mem 3s '96	70	70	70
10 S W Bell T&T 3½s'64	106½	106½	106½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105½	105½	105½
68 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	100¼	100	100
25 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	98¾	98	98¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	89	88	88
20 Swift & Co 3½s'50	105	104¼	104¼
3 T R A & L 4s '53	100	100	100
4 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	88½	88½	88½
10 Tex Corp 2½s'51	104¾	104¼	104¼
35 Tex Corp 3s '59	99½	98¾	98¾
1 Tex & P 1st 5s2000	112½	112½	112½
12 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85	85	85
22 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¼	8½	9¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	43¾	43¾	43¾
18 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	101¾	101	101
20 Un ElMo 3¾s '62	105¾	104½	104½
2 Union Oil Cal 5s '42	108 25-32	108 25-32	108 25-32
5 Un Pac 1st 5s2008	112	112	112
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Un Pac 4s '71	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102¼	102	102¼
2 Un Cig-Wh 8trs 5s52	65	65	65
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	79½	79	79

Bridges' Hearing Ends Open Session After Nine Weeks

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (AP) Harry Bridges' lengthy deportation hearing ended yesterday with one elusive witness still to be heard.

Testimony of Stanley M. (Larry) Doyle, former national commander of the 40 and 8 society of the American Legion, will be taken when he arrives, presumably today, at a closed session.

Examiner James M. Landis closed the hearing with sharp criticism of Mr. Doyle, who dodged subpoena servers for weeks. Mr. Landis then packed his bags to return to Harvard University where he is Dean of the Law School.

The chief problems Mr. Landis said he had to decide before ruling on whether Mr. Bridges should be deported to his native Australia, were whether the Congress of Industrial Organizations official was "affiliated" with the Communist Party and whether the Party advocates violent overthrow of the Government.

He asked opposing counsel to submit briefs within six weeks and to lay special emphasis upon those two questions.

"It seems quite obvious," he remarked, "that the statute, when it uses the term 'affiliation,' and makes affiliation a deportable offense, conceives of a relationship less than the relationship implicit in the word 'membership'."

The Government tried to prove that Mr. Bridges, West Coast CIO director, was a Communist and that the Communist Party advocated violent overthrow of the Government.

In denying both these charges, the defense summoned Mr. Doyle as an "adverse witness." It held he was a central figure in a reputed "conspiracy" which it charged used improper inducements to obtain testimony against the labor leader.

Charging Mr. Doyle's actions were "unpatriotic in the extreme," Mr. Landis said "if it had not been for Mr. Doyle's complete disregard for the proprieties . . . of the law this hearing would have been over by this time."

Another examiner will be named by the Department of Labor to take Mr. Doyle's testimony. It may be made public later by agreement of attorneys.

The hearing ended after nine weeks and one day of sessions on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, where 31 government and 28 defense witnesses gave 1,540,000 words of testimony.

Panama Declares War Neutrality

PANAMA (AP)—The Republic of Panama officially declared its neutrality in the European war Sept. 11 in a decree by which ships of belligerent powers will be prohibited from "shuttling" between the Canal Zone and Panamanian waters during the conflict.

The Republic declared that ships of nations at war could not remain in territorial waters during the three-month period usually accorded under interpational law, if the ships already had been in Canal Zone waters under United States jurisdiction for three months.

It was explained the regulation was intended to prevent vessels from taking refuge in Panama waters for three months, then passing to Canal Zone waters for another three months with the likelihood of returning to Panamanian waters in an indefinite "shuttle."

Panama ordered foreigners to register with police within 30 days and to keep the authorities informed of any change of residence.

Police Chiefs Plan Own Who's Who

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — Despite wars, law enforcement officials who belong to the International Association of Chiefs of Police are taking a step to get in closer touch with their colleagues in other countries. They are issuing this month the first official international directory of their calling, the Police Blue Book, 1939-40.

This volume lists the names and titles of about 30,000 officials in this and 54 other countries who are enlisted in the common cause of maintaining order in society.

Purpose of the book, according to the association, is to facilitate communication among police units in the search for criminals and to aid in the correlation of police activities.

Oklahoma Students Pay Tuition in Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — In the co-operative men's dormitories at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College here, students may this year exchange produce of the farm for board and room while learning more skillful ways of operating a farm.

Under a plan announced by H. C. King, Supervisor, current market prices will be paid for fruits, vegetables, canned foods and cured meats to the maximum amount which the 175 men to be housed there will consume.

The dormitories, former barracks of the Civilian Conservation Corps, were first used by the school three years ago as a venture in low cost housing.

Latvia Calls Reserves

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—Latvia has ordered partial mobilization of three classes of military reserves, beginning Sept. 12.

Minnesota Faces Influence of War On 1940 Campaign

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Minnesota, with three parties, each with disputing factions, presents a political picture which seems distorted like the comic mirror at an amusement park.

The State is politically uncertain at all times, with a war in Europe lifting attention from domestic matters, that uncertainty is intensified. Where a week ago politicians discussed the fate of the farm program and of the WPA, they now ask:

"Will America stay out of the war?"

What Minnesota does next year, either in the choice of candidates or in the final voting, depends in large degree on the way that question is answered. It will have great bearing on the way the Minnesota delegations go in the national conventions.

On the Republican side, no whooping enthusiasm has been aroused by any of the men whose names have been dumped into the hat. They speak here of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Senator Robert H. Taft and Gov. John W. Brickner of Ohio, but none of these has aroused such keen advocacy as to breed red hot arguments against the others.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who wrested Minnesota away from the Farmer Laborites last year, has run into opposition from many of the older Minnesota Republicans. A part of this grows out of the fact that he has put young men into many important spots in the State Government. More of it is derived from the change in direction he has given the Republican Party in Minnesota, a change which has set it to espousing many of the social objectives that hitherto had been nailed to the mast of the Farmer Laborites and the Democrats.

The Farmer Labor Party went out of power under a cloud of bitter adjectives. It is split in several factions now, though its leaders say the split is not as serious as either the Republicans or the Democrats claim it to be. Nevertheless, its position in the State has not been helped by the series of investigations and prosecutions of Farm Labor employees that has followed the advent of the Republicans. Some farmer members of the Party have objected that the labor wing had got the better end of the bargain which brought a coalition of those two elements.

The Party leaders hope to come back into power in the State next year with the aid of the Democrats and the dissenting Republicans. In 1936, an agreement was worked out by which Democratic candidates for State offices withdrew and threw their strength to Farmer Labor men. Farmer Labor speakers campaigned for President Roosevelt's reelection, along with the Democrats. That strategy gave the State offices to Farmer Laborites and the State's electoral vote to the Democrats. Farmer Laborites would like to see such a coalition in 1940.

But the Democrats see in the plight of the Farmer Laborites a chance to step into power themselves. They say that there is no need for two liberal parties in Minnesota, and that the Farmer Laborites, split and beset with criticism, will be welcomed into the Democratic Party.

What the Minnesota delegation to the Democratic convention does is largely a question of whether President Roosevelt decides to run again and of what Postmaster General James A. Farley decides to do about it.

Youth Is Declared Key To Solution of Crime

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Improvement of environment in the community, especially for youth, is seen as one of the most hopeful approaches to solution of the crime problem by Sanford Bates, former Federal Director of Prisons, who told the American Humane Association's convention last night a boy has five basic needs — recognition, adventure, friendship, obedience and security.

Ernest S. Kavanagh of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, proposed a survey of an estimated 330,000 nomadic families. He said many babies are born in tents and wagons, with mothers unattended by physicians, children are uneducated and families usually have no visible means of support.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 90c. Ten other assts.; Personal Christmas Cards. 80 for $1. up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS. 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H. Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with unusual new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. O-34, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Folders starts you making money now—50c profit each box. Other fast-selling assortments; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Samples Free. SCHWEB, Dept. M-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 for $1 with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album, 32 designs. One of America's finest 21 folder boxes. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Request samples. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, N. Y. City.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY. Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect, $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 888 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

QUARTERLY READING STAND 25c. Nice side line. Good profit selling friends. Send 10c for sample. L. E. LaVine, 133 W. 102 St., Los Angeles, Calif.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290

FOR SALE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St. N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, business couple; part time; $25.00; own room, separate entrance. GR. 5-1213, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE. 551 Fifth Ave. —All outside light, private office; part time or full time; well furnished. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn. — Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

New! Apartments of Distinction 65 Mt. Vernon St.

Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces, 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.

Street and Co., Inc. — Realtors — 30 Federal St., Boston Lib. 4436

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity; desirable; reasonable. VIOLA GEORGE, Bristol, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS; quiet restful home; running water; $6-$8; also private bath, kitchenette, refrigeration, $12.50; elevator. 925 West End Ave. (105th). IRMA THOMPSON, N. Y. C.

N. Y. CITY, West 114—Sunny, quiet room; private. Phone mornings, evenings. ROSE L. BINGHAM. Cathedral 8-6187.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Desirable rooms, twin beds and double beds; $1 per person; bus and subway direct to N. Y. C. and World's Fair on corner; 5c fare. 107-21 71st Ave.; BO. 8-8678. REIS.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 110-33 70th Ave.—Single, double room; with or without bath; private home; 4 blocks from Fair. POILLON; BO. 8-2732.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 7 72nd Ave.—Double rooms, twin beds, double beds; $1 per person. BO. 8-0851; MRS. HISLER.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 143-08 84 Drive, Lutz—Attractive rooms in private home; exclusive section; reasonable; convenient to all transportation.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C., East Side—Woman desires small apartment or room, private bath, large closet; cheerful. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, experienced, sober; excellent driver; good references; city, country. GAMBEAN, 251 E. 66th St., N. Y. C.; REgent 4-6319.

TEACHER of Italian and public speaking; radio program director, announcer, desires position anywhere. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman as companion-housekeeper, or practical nurse; plain sewing; drive car. Box J-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED baby nurse, wide experience; intelligent; efficient; pleasant; full charge; references; anywhere; BO. 8-5827, 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6, Forest Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN with good experience as secretary and bookkeeper wants position in vicinity of Boston; excellent references. Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; experience includes nursing; suburbs preferred. Write Box M-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate, near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, badminton; excellent food; private baths; restricted; Autumn rates $16-20. Booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly. $15.00 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE. TR. 7-7586, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. J. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist; large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear. Perm. Refs. req., excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others, BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe. Dept. 49. Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses, too; show friends famous Janalene "DATED" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 814, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES 1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements. Coleman & Gilbert Associates 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Telephone Com. 3213

IVANHOE APTS, 72 GARDNER ST. Allston, Mass.—5 and 7 rooms, all modern, heat and hot water, free refrigeration; adults only; rent reasonable. Tel. Alg. 9679.

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ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th), New York.

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New! Apartments of Distinction 65 Mt. Vernon St.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 110-33 70th Ave.—Single, double room; with or without bath; private home; 4 blocks from Fair. POILLON; BO. 8-2732.

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N. Y. C., East Side—Woman desires small apartment or room, private bath, large closet; cheerful. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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CHAUFFEUR, American, married, experienced, sober; excellent driver; good references; city, country. GAMBEAN, 251 E. 66th St., N. Y. C.; REgent 4-6319.

TEACHER of Italian and public speaking; radio program director, announcer, desires position anywhere. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman as companion-housekeeper, or practical nurse; plain sewing; drive car. Box J-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED baby nurse, wide experience; intelligent; efficient; pleasant; full charge; references; anywhere; BO. 8-5827, 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6, Forest Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN with good experience as secretary and bookkeeper wants position in vicinity of Boston; excellent references. Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; experience includes nursing; suburbs preferred. Write Box M-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate, near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, badminton; excellent food; private baths; restricted; Autumn rates $16-20. Booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

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A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. J. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

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European Local Classified

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CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT — Next door Christian Science Church — 46 rooms (18 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER

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BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE — Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON — Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

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Clear View Hotel, Worthing LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

FLEMING'S HOTEL London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C. bathroom every floor; with breakfast 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress, PAD. 6885.

HARROGATE. The Claremont — First-class private hotel; 1 min. Christian Science church; garage A.A. and R.A.C. recomm., moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

LONDON

AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts. P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.

EMBASSY Bayswater Rd. W. 2 BAY 2131. From 3 gns.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT 46-52 Queensborough Terrace, W. 2 Minute to Park. From 2½ gns. BAY 0131

42-44 HARRINGTON GDNS. S. W. KEN. 5483. Terms from 2 gns. Bed and Breakfast and Bath from 25s

KENSINGTON 118 Queen's Gate, S. W. KEN. 1172 from 3 gns. CENTRAL HEATING. Close tubes and museums.

WEST LONDON BAY 5115 fr. 2½ gns. Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2 Leads into Garden. Resident Supervising Directress (all hotels) Mrs. Leman

LONDON AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best THE GRANTLEIGH Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. *Quite near Christian Science church* En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616 Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro 2357 Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 3½ gns

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LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W. 2 (close to Christian Science church) passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week

LONDON, 26 Cranley Gdns., S. W. 7. KEN. 8808—Furnished rooms. Telephones. H. and C. Breakfast from £1 15s.-£2 12.6. Three small at £1 5 0.

LONDON SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8 Tele. Western 2885/6

Tel. Liv. 3262, London

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 QUIET COMFORTABLE 150 feet back from road Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms Moderate terms Brochure on request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road — Regent Hotel — Good Board Residence. Every Comfort Tele. Jes. 906

SOUTH DEVON **Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel** Tel. 158 The grace of a beautiful environment

Southport—Clifton Hotel. Promenade, A.A., R.A.C., Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf. Bathing Garage Tel 4141 Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel (ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863.

TORQUAY **ROBIN HILL HOTEL** Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage, modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR and MRS. S. HALE.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS, 2 Royal Mount, Onchan—Facing sea, near promenade, golf links, shops, amusements; home comforts; with or without board; reasonable terms. L. R. Harrison.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min. church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating, quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411.

SWITZERLAND

THOUNE SONNENHOF Homelike atmosphere. Every comfort, balconies. Beautiful situation. View on lake and mountains. Opportunity for quiet study. No restaurant or bar. Terms from frs. 10-12 (tea and service included). Miss Reist, Propt.

LOCARNO—Pension India; stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.

MELIDE near Lugano—Pension Bernerhof—Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Tel. 37.412. Quiet house, good cooking, inclusive terms from Fr. 6.75.

England

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MOFFITT BROS., Ltd. *General Drapers* NEW FALL SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS GOWNS, HATS Church St.; also Scotland Rd., Nelson

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ROBBS FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS, AND EVENING GOWNS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE. —PERMANENT WAVING— DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE ROBB BROS LTD., Birkenhead Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring *Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery* FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY 9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

ENGLAND

BOLTON

The Charm of Buying Rings, Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery or Plate at Preston's is that in addition to their selection being both beautiful and exclusive, their prices defy competition.

Come and See for Yourself PRESTON'S Deansgate—Bank St., Bolton

John Read JEWELLERS and STATIONERS 11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON BRANCH: WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

AUTUMN FASHION FABRICS Distinctively designed and in the most charming colour combinations, our 1939-1940, Woollen Fabrics are again Fashions Favourites—yet prices are really surprisingly moderate. Make a point of calling to see them, without obligation, of course.

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd. BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS WESTGATE

SKELTON'S *A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC. 64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your Groceries and Provisions from **ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.** 14 RAWSON PLACE Telephone 8750-1 Also at Morecambe Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

BATTERY SERVICE

Specialty Reconditioned and New Batteries for All Popular Cars. Fully Guaranteed. Fitted Free. TECALEMIT High Pressure Greasing. Repair Work a Speciality. GRATTAN AUTOMOBILE and BATTERY SERVICE 177 THORNTON RD., BRADFORD Phone 3612

ELECTRICITY *We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical* INSTALLATIONS Industrial work and Private Houses POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION Southern & Redfern Ltd. WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10446

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD. COAL MERCHANTS Springmill St. Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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JOHN HOLDEN *Joiner and House Furnisher* See our showrooms for furniture that is different. We do exchanges and you can join our club. We personally guarantee all we sell. SCHICK SHAVER We also sell the Schick Shaver. 87 and 91 Brennand St., Burnley Tel. 3635

CARLISLE

Greenwell Carruthers LIMITED 1, Warwick Road, Carlisle *For the best of everything in* GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

CHESTER

PLANE TREE (CHESTER) Ltd. 20-22 Bridge Street, Chester *The Cafe with Character and Charm* R. A. C. Appointed Telephone 314

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES Jeweler and Silversmith REPAIRS A SPECIALITY Telephone 3187 15 SKINNERGATE

DERBY

The Right Garment for Every Occasion STREETWEAR SUITS GOWNS COATS Colonial Outfits and Trousseaux A Special Feature QUEEN STREET CORNER Phone 2178

Telephone No. 3385 F. Holden & Sons Ltd. The Great House Furnishers 58-64-66, Babington Lane, DERBY *For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try* IRONGATE STORES LTD. GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS 39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) STANDINGS Ltd. General Provision Stores RESTAURANT, CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers, Curtains and Pelmets *Down Quilts Recovered Bedding Remade* 77, Station Parade Under the Verandah Ring 4889

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St. NEWBY'S (Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.) FISH, GAME and POULTRY *Finest Qualities Reasonable Prices*

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn TEL. 158 ART FLORIST MARKET PLACE Presentation Bouquets a Speciality Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due GREGG'S LAUNDRY SHEEPRIDGE PHONE 663

H. ROBINSON & SON *Grocers for Summer Drinks* Lemon, Grape Fruit and Orange Cordials—Lemon Barley Water Tins of Whole Fruit, Pears, Peaches Nectarines, Apricots, Jellies and Blanc-Manges. Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd. Marsh

MILLINERY *Artistic Millinery for Individual Taste and Fitting from* MADAM WALKER 6, MANCHESTER ROAD (Near to the Grand Picture House)

HULL

TEL. 34615 OXTOBY & JOHNSON LIMITED FISHMONGERS *and* POULTERERS Licensed Dealers in Game 36, Waterworks Street

KENDAL

GEORGE B. STUBBS (Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting) The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal High-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor *Garments Made on the Premises*

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers. Bailey's tel. 22328 29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS!

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT— COLLINSON'S CAFES & RESTAURANTS 23, King Edward Street, 47, Albion Street, 25, Wellington Street

For Service and Quality try MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHER 211 Stainbeck Rd. 546 Scotchall Rd. 87 Sheepscar St. Phone 42958 Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale Phone 3143

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd. Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

FOR JEWELLERY AND WATCH REPAIRS CHARLES & Co THE RING SPECIALISTS 17 RANELAGH STREET

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd. 97 Bold Street 13 Lord Street 23 Tithebarn Street *Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities Safety and Electric Razors Photographic Equipment and Supplies.*

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1830 34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613 EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR Agents for: Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE RUBBER SHOP *Mac's and Raincoats* ORIENTAL DEPT. Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools 8, Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

A. R. BOWKER BUTCHER For QUALITY and SERVICE 24, Wood Street, St. Annes Tel. 381

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.

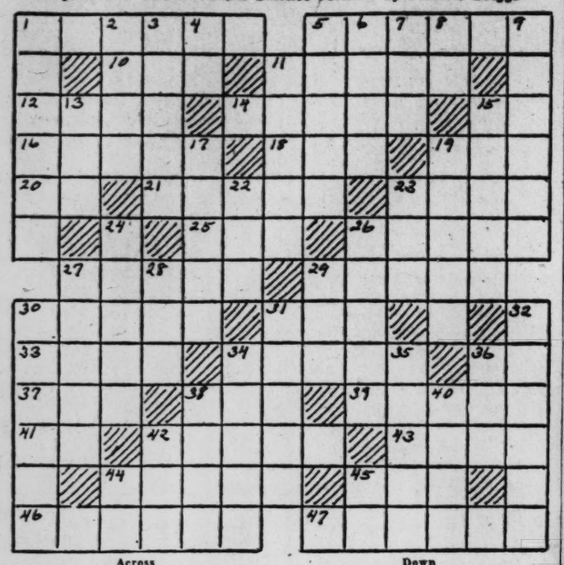
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is largest island in Mediterranean Sea?
5—Mary's little lamb followed her to what place?
10—What is a river of Sweden?
11—Spring of water is called what?
12—What might a poet call the early part of day?
14—What is tough outer covering of a bird's egg?
15—Where is Conshohocken (abbr.)?
16—La Scala, famous opera house, is in what city?
18—Would you don, row, or eat an abret?
19—Who was a son of Shem (Gen. 10:22)?
20—What is a diminutive suffix in words from Latin or French?
21—Who wrote the "Iliad"?
23—What gazelle is found from Persia to North Africa?
25—Rodent.
26—Where would the lungflower grow?
27—What British author wrote adventure yarns for boys?
29—A valeta is a cloak, dance, or canoe —which?
30—What place is mentioned in Ex. 15:23?
31—Is the Philippine banga a jar, hat, or rug?
33—If you visited Jidda, whom would you see (sing.)?
34—What is a light meal in middle of day?
36—What is an Italian's affirmative answer?
37—A sailor is also called what?
38—Writing tablet.
39—Which of 5 great Lakes of N. America is second in size?
41—Symbol for tin is what?
42—What is name of a city of Utah?
43—What is one of rounds of a ladder?
44—Plaka is chief town of what island of Cyclades?
45—What suffix forms superlatives of adverbs?
46—What articles of furniture are manufactured at Taunton, Mass.?
47—Who was third in order of sons of Aram (Gen. 10:23)?

Down

1—"One swallow maketh not ——."
2—Ringlet is what?
3—Who was first-born of Asher (I Chron. 7:30)?
4—What is a position in football (abbr.)?
5—What weapon is the assagai, used by tribes in South Africa?
6—Whom did Ethel Barrymore marry?
7—Who was son of Aram and grandson of Shem (Gen. 10:23)?
8—Book of Malachi is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
9—Who was son of Shelah and grandson of Judah (I Chron. 4:21)?
11—What might a poet call a sail?
13—Lubricant.
15—A follis was a purse, spear, or fence—which?
17—If you were in Rawlins, Wyo., in what direction would you travel to reach Sheridan?
19—What is a commune of southeastern Spain?
22—Florence Nightingale was born in what month?
23—Where is Moosonee (abbr.)?
24—What was a very ancient city south of Gaza (Gen. 10:19)?
26—In what month was Ibsen born?
27—Who was third son of Terah?
28—Seize suddenly.
29—Who was Jacob's fifth son?
30—What Flemish painter was born in 1446?
31—Who was chosen with Silas to accompany Paul and Barnabas?
32—Kirstein Flagsted is what?
34—What is capital of Nigeria?
35—Who wrote "Imitation of Life"?
36—What was relationship of Pallu to Reuben?
38—A measuring stick is what?
40—What went with Naomi to Bethlehem?
42—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
44—Where is Cape Girardeau (abbr.)?
45—What suffix indicates object of an action?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Beauty in the North Tyrol

Monitor Camera Club from Kate Neumayer, Vienna

The Zugspitze (9,725 ft.), with the town of Ehrwald in the foreground.

Vocations

Paper Bag Cartoons

A young cartoonist, alert to possibilities for earning extra money, has been successful in promoting a cartoon idea that is enjoyed in many homes.

He uses a small duplicating machine, and each week he makes a different cartoon about a special sale that will be held the following Saturday. He prints this cartoon, with prices, on the 1,500 paper bags used during the week at the grocery store.

The grocer applauds this ingenious advertising, and his sales mount steadily.—Ruth W., Beaumont, Texas.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers.—EPH. 4:29.

Daily Quotation

TO HOLD fast upon God with one hand and open wide the other to your neighbor —that is religion.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

In Lighter Vein

His Goal

At the outset of his business career he decided what he wanted; he had a definite gaol in view and he reached it. — Provincial Paper.

We understand he even managed to secure a light, airy cell with a southern aspect.—Humorist.

Librarians Must Keep Sweet

A lady came into the Los Angeles Public Library not long ago and asked for a book entitled "Forty Ways to Amuse a Dog."

The librarian looked long; but it finally turned out that the book the disappointed patron had heard about was "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh"!

And How!

The fond mother wrote to her son who was on military service:

"I hope that you have now learned to get up punctually every morning so that you do not keep the whole battalion waiting for breakfast." — "L'Illustré," Lausanne.

The Fair Way

They sliced their drives into the rough, and went in search of the balls. They searched for a long time without success.

Finally, an elderly woman spoke to them. "I don't want to bother you gentlemen," she said quietly, "but would it be cheating if I told you where they are?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Face of the Earth'

In the course of a description of what would come to pass when the plague of locusts began in Egypt, Moses and Aaron are reported to have said that these insects would cover "the face of the earth" (Ex. 10:5—King James Version), though in the original, the reference is to "the eye of the earth."

Now the Egyptians worshipped Ra; and it seems that they made a practice of describing the sun and moon as the two "eyes of Ra," one of which was open by day and the other by night. It would appear, further, that the Biblical writer borrowed the Egyptian metaphor, though he very naturally omitted the name of the pagan deity, referring instead to the sun as the "eye of the earth," which the locusts covered—the result being that the light was obscured so that no one could "see the earth" (Ex. 10:5: cf. Yahuda: "Accuracy of the Bible," p. 94).

It may be recalled that Joel speaks of the locusts darkening both the sun and the moon (Joel 2:10).

Did You Ever Wonder

If Sound Waves Travel at the Same Rate Through All Substances?

Waves in the air set up by a vibrating object are known as sound waves. Compressional waves (waves in which compressed and rarefied conditions of the particles follow one another in rapid and regular succession) in solids, liquids, and gases, are called sound waves in these substances.

Sound-wave velocity is independent of the pitch; that is, a high sound travels at the same rate as a low one. It is also virtually independent of amplitude or volume, with the exception that extremely loud sounds, such as cannon firing and explosions, do travel somewhat faster than do ordinary sounds. The velocity of sound through any substance is determined by the elasticity and the density of the substance.

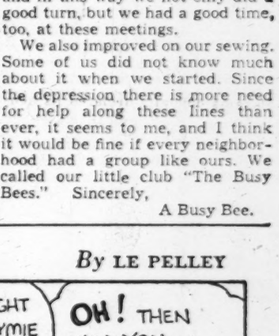
The speed of sound waves in air at about 70° F. is a little more than 1-5 of a mile a second. This speed increases about one foot a second for each increase of 1° of temperature. An early experiment to determine the speed of sound waves in air was performed by Sir Isaac Newton. Standing at one end of a long corridor, Newton stamped his foot and observed the time required for the sound to be reflected back to him from the wall at the opposite end of the corridor. From this observation, knowing the length of the corridor, he calculated a speed for sound which was very close to our present figure.

The fact that sound waves travel at different speeds through different substances is employed in one method of locating oil pools in the earth. Dynamite is exploded just beneath the surface of the ground; and the difference is noted in the time required for the sound to travel through the air and through the ground, as recorded by seismometers, instruments for recording ground movements and vibrations. By the speed the sound traveled through the ground they can tell something of its probable composition. In rock near the surface, sound waves have a speed of about 6,000 feet per second, while through salt beds, speeds of 10,000 feet per second may be obtained. Oil frequently is found lying against these salt beds.—W. P. Keasbey.

APPROXIMATE VELOCITY OF SOUND WAVES IN VARIOUS MATERIALS AT 0° CENTIGRADE

MATERIAL	FEET PER SECOND
carbonic acid gas	866
oxygen	1040
air	1092
hydrogen	4190
water	4730
gold	5773
silver	8553
pine wood	10700
oak wood	12622
iron	15700

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Busy Bees

(A letter to the Seattle Star)

Seattle, Wash.

I've overheard many conversations between women who say they have very little work to do in their homes and don't know what to do with their time.

The first year as a bride I, too, felt restless, sometimes lonesome, as I worked before I was married.

I began looking around to see if I could be of any help to my neighbors. I found one family with five children from one year up to 12, boys and girls. Their income was very small, the parents worked early and late to keep them fed and clean.

I offered to help the wife and mother mend, and she was so very glad to get my assistance. That was the beginning.

I invited other young married women of my acquaintance to join me in my work. We did not only mend, but made over old clothes into dresses, rompers, pants, and the like. We would ask all our friends for their cast off clothes, and with these we made them into whatever was most needed.

When one family had all their needs taken care of, we started working on another, and so on.

We would meet as often as we could spare the time, each one would bring something for lunch, and in this way we not only did a good turn, but we had a good time, too, at these meetings.

We also improved on our sewing. Some of us did not know much about it when we started. Since the depression there is more need for help along these lines than ever, it seems to me, and I think it would be fine if every neighborhood had a group like ours. We called our little club "The Busy Bees." Sincerely,

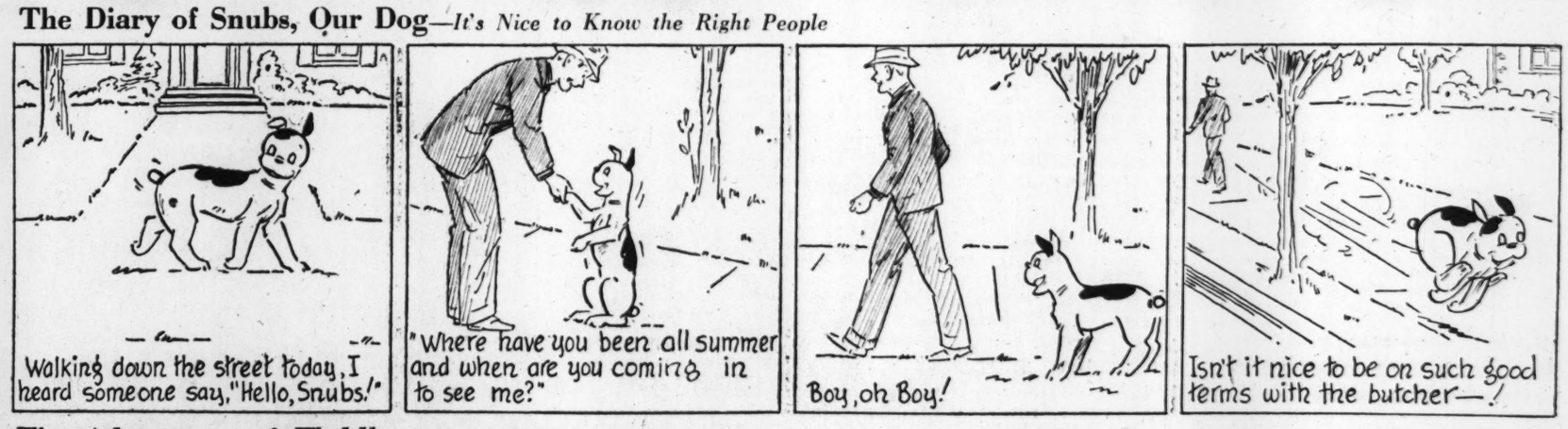
A Busy Bee.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A New Business Venture*

By LE PELLEY

SAY.... WALK HOME WITH ME, BUD. I HAVE A LEMONADE IDEA THAT BEATS HYMIE'S!
I SHOULD THINK YOU'D HAD ENOUGH LEMONADE
MY DAD WANTED SOME LEMONADE AT DINNER LAST NIGHT... SO, WHY NOT GO INTO THE LEMONADE BUSINESS IN A BIG WAY ——?
WELL—
WE COULD TURN THE CLUBHOUSE INTO A FACTORY AND DELIVER FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE
WHERE ARE WE GOING TO GET THE MONEY TO START WITH?
WELL, I THOUGHT SUSIE AND HYMIE SHOULD STILL HAVE THAT MONEY THAT THEY EARNED!
OH! THEN WILL YOU EXCUSE ME FOR NOT GETTING TOO ENTHUSIASTIC??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Nice to Know the Right People*


Walking down the street today, I heard someone say, "Hello, Snubs!"
"Where have you been all summer and when are you coming in to see me?"
Boy, oh Boy!
Isn't it nice to be on such good terms with the butcher—!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Water Music*

By THE HAGERS

"PABLO!" I CRIED. BUT ALL WAS STILL. MY FEATHERS FLUTTERED WITH A CHILL.
ALONG THE PASSAGEWAY I GROPED. I NOTICED THAT THE PATH NOW SLOPED.
LOST RIVER! HOW I LONGED ONCE MORE TO HEAR ITS STEADY, RHYTHMIC ROAR.
SSH! WHAT WAS THAT? A FAINT SPLASH, SPLASH. I DID A SUBTERRANEAN DASH!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Bigger Than Men"

It was only last October, in a speech sadly out of tune with the supposed peace of Munich, that Reichsführer Hitler took a hand in British parliamentary government. He declared that there could be no assurance of peace so long as the possibility remained that an Eden or a Churchill would come into power in England.

Then by the destruction of the Munich agreement and the complete demolition of Czechoslovakia he led Britain to adopt an Eden-Churchill foreign policy after March 15, and by the invasion of Poland he has brought both men into the British Cabinet. It is then rather a fulfillment of the Reichsführer's prediction, dominantly influenced by his own course, that the British Government now declares by the voice of Anthony Eden that there can be no lasting peace until Hitlerism is "banished from the earth."

It is noticeable that Herr Hitler thought peace was threatened by two or three men, while Mr. Eden names a system. And the former British Foreign Secretary, who possibly more than any other statesman has always spoken for the men who fought the World War sustained by hopes of a better world order, sees plainly that the present struggle has come because those hopes have been thwarted.

Fostered by short-sighted failures of other nations to make either a more just peace or a firm stand against aggression, rampant racialism and narrow nationalism have been throwing the world back into a state of anarchy. It is that system which could not tolerate an Eden or a Churchill. Neither could it tolerate a Chiang Kai-shek, a Dollfuss, a Haile Selassie, a Schuschnigg, a Beneš, a King Zog, or a Smigly-Rydz—any national leader who stood against expansion by force.

Neither could it tolerate any of the leaders who sought by peaceful means—sometimes woefully slow—to make a fairer world. Neither could it tolerate the ideals of internationalism and a stable world order.

Any concept larger than its own violent nationalism was intolerable. It could not tolerate the vision of men in many countries which looks for cooperation and peace among nations. But that vision has forces behind it which as Mr. Eden says are "bigger than men." That vision of a new civilization will not be denied.

Behind the Smoke

It is a widely accepted notion that when the guns start talking the diplomats stop. But that was not true in the World War. It is less than ever true today. In 1916 the "peace offensive" was an essay in diplomacy undertaken in the very midst of war. The opening days of the present European war have brimmed with diplomatic activity calculated to affect its outcome.

Field Marshal Göring's speech to the German munitions workers, Virginio Gayda's editorial comment on the British planes over Belgium, efforts to induce the United States to make its influence felt diplomatically in Europe's "neutral" camp—these are attempts at persuasion short of actual use of force. Obviously diplomacy is by no means suspended.

The Göring address was notable in part for its reference to the neutral states bordering Germany. From these as well as from Russia, Germany evidently expects to procure sufficient supplies of food and other raw materials to nullify the British blockade. Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia will take special note of his remarks. Not one of these countries can view with any satisfaction the possibility of a German victory. For each one of them has seen handwriting on the wall in which their names as well as those of Czechoslovakia and Poland are prominent.

Southeastern Europe has no political stake in aiding Germany with raw products, other than to escape German wrath. Europe's small states have little economic reason to sell their goods to a Germany which has paid chiefly through barter, and is now in a poor position to continue even such payments. So they are the objects of Field Marshal Göring's "diplomacy."

Virginio Gayda also has turned his editorial pen to diplomatic purposes. His sharp remarks about the British flight over Belgium—for which flight London has already apologized to the Belgian Government—were intended to express something other than Italian feelings for Belgian neutrality. They convey to alert world opinion that Italy is trying to ward off British pressure on Italy itself. The neutrality of Belgium or any other small state is important to Italy at the moment because Italy itself is trying to stay "neutral." To call world attention to any pressure against Italy's position may cause some lessening of it. At least it may be driven to take less direct form: this doubtless is one purpose of Signor Gayda's comment.

Nor should it be thought that Britain's diplomats are waiting for the war to end before practicing their useful profession. They must reckon with the possibility that Italian neutrality is designed to aid the German campaign. Apparently reliable reports that Britain has been pressing Italy for a "clarification" of its position cannot be ignored. Nor can the suggestions, which emanate from unofficial sources, that the United States could bring useful pressure to bear in Rome should it be disposed to do so.

Some observers feel that because diplomatic activity is still so big a part of the scene, war has hardly begun. Yet throughout the World War, diplomatic activity was sufficient to justify a historical treatment all its own. Where the various forces stand when at last the military vigor of nations is spent will decide many political questions. But where the armies will stand then is being determined in part today by a contest of wits which makes only the smaller headlines, or none at all.

Canada Calls War War

With Canada's war proclamation, all the Dominions save Eire have answered the British roll call. Canada might have attempted undeclared hostilities. The world has seen such conflicts in Ethiopia, China and, yes, in Poland. Canada might thus have avoided the United States Neutrality Act and obtained American planes and guns for its defenses. It could even have set up a side door by which American munitions could reach the Allies through transshipment. Public opinion eventually might have arrested the subterfuge. But, happily, the Mackenzie King Government, and Parliament by an almost unanimous vote, decided to call a sword a sword and openly declared war.

The unanimity among English-speaking members of Ottawa's Parliament was expected; Empire sentiments, collective-security idealism, and a determination to resist aggression all tugged together. French Canada is more divided on the point of participation than the vote indicated. However, Germany's pact with atheistic Russia has increased anti-Hitlerism in Quebec.

Canada's action poses a new problem for United States neutrality. Washington now must include in its continental defense strategy a nation actually at war with the Reich. Incidents are possible; a bombardment of Halifax would be a strong pull on American sentiments. If Berlin's solicitude for American feelings after the Athenia disaster meant anything, Germany will make no North American forays likely to inflame United States opinion. But Americans must also consider that their neutrality legislation now permits arms to go to a German ally, Italy, and withholds them from Canada.

Canada now must decide its degree of participation. So far, of the Dominions only New Zealand has elected to dispatch an expeditionary force. Canada can help best at present by acting as an aviation training school, a long-distance granary, and a beyond-the-bombers industrial area for Britain. French Canada has a promise that there shall be no conscription. If the war drags on, the sentiment which backed this pledge may evaporate. But for today, and for tomorrow, limited but effective participation is the Canadian Government's determination.

Marbles in Football Time?

The fine art of the sales promoter has apparently been turned to the Nation's marbles industry. For countless generations, marbles, like the circus, have belonged to spring.

But if one, in passing, looks into the little emporiums near the school yards these days, one may see prominently displayed among the pencils and tablets, cakes and candy bars, attractive boxes of "aggies," "glassies," "miggies," and "dobbies" (never mere marbles). The obvious intent is to repeat the marble season in the fall.

Judging from the peals of the victors and the cries of the vanquished heard in passing, one concludes the venture has been successful. After all, the buying traditions of marble-age young gentlemen could hardly be very firmly entrenched.

Prices, Profits, and War

The official statement from London that a war of at least three years is expected has a vital bearing on the American economy. From now on, business in the United States, which has been gradually moving ahead, propelled by domestic factors largely, can expect to feel an added impetus.

That does not mean, however, that the American public will complacently stretch out its hands for gains bought at the expense of other peoples' extremity. Yet there is an appreciable percentage of individuals and corporations that rush to take advantage of anticipated demand for goods and so push up prices at the expense of the more public-spirited.

Stocking up by the individual, which can be adjudged foresight in normal times, becomes a form of selfishness when war appears on the horizon. Pushing up prices by corporations in peacetime under plea of increased costs may be defended, but the practice becomes suspect when guns begin to thunder. Already several governmental departments are studying reports of profiteering. Secretary Wallace seems undisturbed by present levels of commodity prices since he points out that they are not so high as prices received before the World War and in many cases not so high as prices in 1934, 1935, and 1936.

While the promptings of self-interest today may be as strong as those evident during the World War, the American people have not forgotten its lessons. Today the Administration has a certain amount of power to curb wartime profiteering; for instance, to suspend trading in certain commodity futures.

At present the Government is likely rather to emphasize the "moral" ban on profiteering. If business and industry can be induced to exercise a proper restraint in the matter of profits, the necessity for putting further curbs on business activities may not arise. The people, through Congress, can be expected to demand the lopping off, by drastic taxation, of inflated profits arising out of war. The amassing of huge fortunes or the payment of unusually big dividends in wartime is becoming abhorrent to the American people.

War has tended in the past to aggravate economic inequalities. Since it has arisen despite the intense desire for peace, it behooves the citizens of the United States to refrain from capitalizing the catastrophe and so perpetuating social injustices.

Its Chief Admirer

Dogged Does It

It is widely known among Istanbul society that George's genial uncle has a dog. The fact is even so irrefutable that George's genial uncle knows he has a dog, too, which makes it all the more embarrassing for him when he is cornered and has to admit he doesn't even know its name and never feeds it.

To follow this solemn narrative, we must imagine that it was with that expansive camaraderie peculiar to the genial uncles of Georges the world over that our own George's genial uncle said "Howdi" to the Turkish policeman as he ushered him into his new Istanbul home exactly twenty years ago. To insure an honest atmosphere for the record of this historic interview, we must not conceal it from our eager audience that, in his turn, the policeman said "Howdi" to George's genial uncle. But, alack, George's genial uncle sadly realized that there was a certain *je ne sais quoi* in his visitor's bearing that bespoke the burning impatience of some mission the precise nature of which the word "Howdi" was singularly inadequate to explain.

Doubtless if a Turkish policeman invaded our new home in Istanbul, and, having disposed of the preliminary "Howdis," abruptly asked, "Where's your dog license?" we should have endured something of the same emotion as that which seized George's genial uncle. Why? Because we don't have a dog, either.

And in these circumstances we do not hold George's genial uncle guilty of dogmatism or self-opinionation for regretting that he just didn't have a dog.

Perhaps we are prejudiced, but there, we think, the Turkish policeman might politely have withdrawn. But Turkish policemen are not given to withdrawing at the first check, and with brief preamble this Turkish policeman opened his case. His logic, let us be fair, was persuasive.

George's genial uncle (ran the essence of his testimony) owned the house. The house had a dog. George's genial uncle must have a dog. Ergo the dog must have a license.

* * *

On this incontrovertible proposition the policeman remained intractable. He was firm, he was impassive. George's genial uncle's ample collar sagged limper and limper, and George's genial uncle's contributions to the discussion eventually degenerated into a sequence of dabs at a desperate forehead.

To summon a truant story to its first climax, let it be disclosed that, for the dog he didn't have, George's genial uncle paid through the nose. He paid at the end of a grim week which seemed to him just one jolly procession of Turkish policemen. He paid three precious Turkish lire for the document which would henceforth convince his most skeptical acquaintance that he was, indeed, the owner of a dog; and he paid five extra lire for a penalty which would remind him remorsefully never again to be overdue in possessing himself of that vital certificate.

So twelve months passed; and we must congratulate George's genial uncle that he was at least consistent, a man to whom precedent and tradition meant more than such transcendental notions as prudence or economy. Nobly again he paid his fine; compliantly, he accorded to the law of the land.

But the greatest gem may have its flaw, and we must not condemn too harshly a rumor of doubt that now began to nudge the splendid altruism that we have seen was the singular quality of George's genial uncle. Fondly as was his attachment deepening for this dog of his, he began at length to wonder whether the companionship was not just a trifle one-sided. Deliberately he pondered, ponderously he deliberated; and when George's genial uncle surrenders himself to ponderings and deliberations, the earth is no longer certain on its axis.

Thus when the Turkish policeman inserted himself on his third annual visit, a hush of sadness muffled the threshold and quieted his step.

"My dog," greeted George's genial uncle, brokenly, "is no longer here."

He was a vexing policeman: "You have the veterinary's certificate?" he requested.

* * *

Now it requires a certain amount of *savoir faire* to tell certain Turkish policemen in certain circumstances that you haven't a veterinary's certificate, and, though a man of rare substance, George's genial uncle on this occasion just couldn't find it in his heart to disillusion that Turkish policeman. So they parted, the Turkish policeman with a charitable promise that he'd call again next week, and George's genial uncle with a distressing sensation that the Graf Zeppelin could comfortably be accommodated in the pit of his stomach.

This month, reliable sources inform us, George's genial uncle's nineteenth installment on his dog falls due. These inseparable twain live on in the contemporary annals of Istanbul, as much a local institution as Aya Sophia or Floria Beach. When George's genial uncle's friends find life a little gray, they buy him leads and collars and even kennels. And there is always interesting speculation as to what will happen when someone dares one day to buy him a dog.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

What Books Tell America's Story?

The proposed book lists and the reasons given by readers are their own and do not necessarily carry the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Panels in the American Mural"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If those English schoolboys will read "American Dream," by Michael Foster, they will come upon the following passage: "Shelby Thrall thought that maybe somewhere—in the little lamplit homes along quiet streets, the homes of the people you never hear of because they are so busy keeping the world going—the dream might still be living. Only now it could no longer be called the American dream. . . . Because it was not merely the American dream—it was the old, old human faith that somehow, somewhere, a time might come when man would stand on the ruins of an old world and an old self, with the starlight on his shoulders."

For an adult audience, I would put the Beards' books first, "The Rise of American Civilization," and "America in Mid-Passage." I would add Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin," for example, and "Middletown," by the Lynds.

For their whole-hearted immersion, there is Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," as well as "Tom Sawyer"; there are the J. F. Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and, always, H. Melville's "Moby Dick." For historical background, I would give them the novels of Kenneth Roberts, Walter Edmonds, Stewart Edward White, and MacKinlay Kantor.

We have no Keats or Browning to give them, but we have Walt Whitman. "Leaves of Grass" is required reading for anyone seeking an articulation of the American Dream. I would insist on all of Emerson's essays.

There are enough regional novels of such good caliber that they can serve the boys in place of the textbooks which could be recommended to adults. Following is a list of a few of these novels which form picturesque panels in our American mural:

"Trumpets West," Elmer Peterson.
"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes," Hubert Skidmore.
"A Stone Came Rolling," Fielding Burke (Olive Dargan).
"My Antonia," Willa Cather.
"The Yankee Bodleys," Naomi Lane Babson.
"Take All to Nebraska," Sophus Keith Winther.
"If I Have Four Apples," Josephine Lawrence.
"Years of Grace," Margaret Ayer Barnes.
"The Late George Apley," John P. Marquand.
"Rabble Rouser," Charles Morrow Wilson.
"Arouse and Beware," MacKinlay Kantor.
"Hands," Charles G. Norris.
"Main Street," Sinclair Lewis.
"The Yearling," Marjorie Kinman Rawlings.
"Second Hoeing," Hope Williams Sykes.
"Time of Man," Elizabeth Madox Roberts.
"Show Boat," Edna Ferber.
"A Mighty Fortress," LeGrand Cannon, Jr.
"Roll River," James Boyd.
"The Rolling Years," Agnes Sligh Turnbull.

M. S.
Philadelphia

Books for Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In response to Mr. Canham's recent request, I am submitting the following titles of books which may help to fill the need of the English headmaster:

1. The "Oregon Trail," by Francis Parkman, because of its authentic descriptions of Indian and pioneer life.
2. "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London, because it is popular with boys and has, at least in part, an American setting.
3. "A Son of the Middle Border," by Hamlin Garland, for its interpretation of the Middle West.
4. "Abraham Lincoln," by Carl Sandburg, because of its true picture of the hardships and joys of Lincoln's youth.
5. Mark Twain's Autobiography, because its humor is genuinely American and its content unmistakably midwestern American.

HEDWIG RAVENÉ
Chicago, Ill.

Ten Volumes on Abraham Lincoln

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Referring to "What Books Tell America's Story?" my British nephew should read the whole ten volumes of "Abraham Lincoln," a history by John G. Nicolay and John Hay.

Henry Adams (see Letters Vol. 2, page 8) says "it is the first work on American history in popular and political importance that has appeared in my time." It is the life story of democracy facing the cruel test of our Civil War—and it is reassuring to lovers of democracy—to realize how true vision was and how courageous the devotion of a generation of Americans who must be known if we are to know America's story.

H. BRICE
New York

The Wide Horizon

About Cash Customers

By Pearl Strachan

While department store owners might not care to echo all the sentiments of Omar Khayyam there must be many an occasion on which they are in hearty accord with his, "Ah, take the cash and let the credit go." But you'd never think so. You'd never guess it from the way they treat their cash customers. By "they," of course, I mean the owners' employees, not the owners themselves. "They" are all I have to judge by.

Two things spur me on to this particular instance of expression: the receipt of a news release from the Twentieth Century Fund in New York, and a commonplace little drama over a cotton nightgown, enacted at the "Street Floor Special" counter of a department store. "American shoppers," says the report, based on marketing methods research pursued by the Fund—which, incidentally, was established in 1919 by Edward A. Filene of department store fame, in Boston,—"American shoppers use the returned-goods privilege to such an extent that returns and allowances, on the average, amount to one day's sales out of eight in department stores. A customer who orders several articles on approval, with the intention of buying only one, or who returns an article three or four times because it does not suit, adds to the cost of distribution. Moreover, she penalizes the customer who does not return goods but who must nevertheless pay the increased retail price necessary to cover the cost of this service."

Every time I come to the point of drastic financial reform and think of closing my charge accounts and refraining from buying anything until I have the cash ready to put down, I weaken, for various reasons which are obvious. One is that a charge account enables me to shop over the telephone, and the "shopper" service has reached such a pitch of excellence that sometimes I receive, through telephone ordering, a better article than I should have selected myself. And the other is that, if it is necessary to return an object, the charge way is the only way.

* * *

The little drama of the street floor bargain counter, which I mentioned before, illustrates it. She was a timid little grey-haired woman who enacted the principal role. Sunday paper advertising had cajoled her into making a trip to town on Monday, to buy cotton nightgowns at $1, regularly priced, the illustration led her to suppose, at $1.95. I heard her plea at the street-floor counter, "I can't get into these. They're size 38. I always take a 38. They must be marked wrong."

"We can't exchange," snapped the saleswoman, "they're not regular stock. They were a special."

Which would appear to explain the situation. The little grey-haired woman waited. Couldn't the girl find a larger size? The girl behind the counter was very busy, very busy, indeed. Couldn't the customer come back at the end of the week. There might be a new lot in then. The fact that the customer had already been to town twice, paying a total of 40 cents in carfare, and would have to pay an additional 20 cents to return at the end of the week, to say nothing of the time consumed, seemed of no interest to the clerk. This was not a charge transaction. If it had been, there would have been no difficulty.

Not only does the store suffer loss through the ease with which the charge account customers return goods; it loses money also through the delay in payment by such customers. This is not an argument against the charge account, which I, for one, find very useful indeed, but it is decidedly wrong to place the cash customer at a disadvantage in return for his willingness to put his money on the counter. If there is to be any favored-customer treatment, the cash customer is the one to whom it is due. Yet, curiously enough, he is the last one to receive consideration. He does not find his mail bulging with missives such as this:

"Dear Friend: Because you are one of my most esteemed customers, I am inviting you to share in a private sale of coats. The public will not see these coats until you have had first selection. This is a way of showing gratitude to those who have helped to build this business of our. . . . Use your charge account or buy on the budget plan. Be sure to come early . . ."

Or this:

"Dear Miss Jones: Do you remember, as a child, playing make-believe? Well, for a moment, let's assume you are president of Grove & Barter Co. . . . This is YOUR store. Grove & Barter Co. will furnish immediate delivery, whenever you want it. Just give us a telephone call. . ."

* * *

I can think of two ways in which, it seems to me, the department store might reduce its cost of returns: first, by encouraging customers to pay cash, that is, by making it pleasant for them to do business on a cash basis, giving them some assurance that just claims will have proper and efficient attention; and, secondly, by training salespeople to sell the right things, not just anything to make a sale.

The tendency to make a sale, a sale of anything to anybody, undoubtedly contributes to higher consumer costs. The Twentieth Century Fund release refers to the caprices of fashion, too, as an important factor in the higher consumer cost. Some genuine educational work could be done along the lines of distinguishing between style, a more or less permanent quality, and mere "fashion." To blame the consumer, however, for the rapid turnover of articles because of fashion, seems like trying to make the tail wag the dog. Most people would be perfectly happy to have a longer fashion-life. They wish the manufacturers, or the designers, or whoever "they" are who are responsible for sudden changes, would let them get two seasons' wear out of a garment before experiencing that feeling of being all the wrong shape, which never comes, of course, from the expensive, made-to-measure article, but which, alas, is well known to the wearer of the ready-mades. There is still a good deal to be done to make us consumers feel that Grove & Barter's, for example, is really "OUR" store.